

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

311

Vol. 2, No. 22—22 A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

FOUR CENTS A NUMBER.

The National Police Gazette.

BY EDWIN S. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,
CIRCULATION, 24,000 COPIES.

Is published every Saturday morning, at 27 Centre street, New-York, at the low rate of \$4 per annum, to mail subscribers, payable invariably in advance, or \$4 for six months.

SPECIAL COPIES FOUR CENTS.

Agents supplied at the usual discount; and Postmasters and others who forward five subscriptions will receive a free copy.

Advertisements—Ten cents per line for each insertion—payable in advance.

All letters, to insure prompt attention, must be post paid, and addressed to CAMP & WILKES, Editors and publishers, 27 Centre-street, New-York.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846, by EDWIN S. CAMP and GEORGE WILKES, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 11.

CONTINUED.

JOHN A. MURRELL,

THE GREAT WESTERN LAND PIRATE.

Plans for the Arrest of Aker—Dangerous Hospitality—The Poisoned Beverage—The Appointment—The Secret Departure—Change of Scene—Murrell in his Cell—Gathering of the Marauders in Jackson—Preparations for Escape—Progress of the Plan—The Appointment—The Open Air.

The conversation with Aker the assassin, had conferred upon Stewart the most important revelations. He now saw every point of his position. What before had been mere surmise, took the shape of fact, and he was satisfactorily convinced that he was not only living with his enemies, but that an attempt had really been made to poison him. He shuddered with terror as he reviewed the perils through which he had passed and those which he had still to weather, but still, in the midst of his discouragement and gloom, he could not forbear admiring the bold and parsimonious genius, which from the empire of a prison cell could command the services of a king, and direct designs which would have defied the ability of most other men, with all the advantages of personal liberty and action to assist them. He felt a slight twinge at times, in the shape of a reproach, that he had measured himself against such a terrible opponent. It was not a touch of conscience but a rebuke of judgment, and there were moments when he would peevishly condemn himself as a fool for having involved his life and prospects for the cause of others. It was too late, however, for these reflections to be either wise or salutary. The steps which had been taken were irrevocable; the combat was in progress and he must fight it out like a man.

The first matter which claimed his attention was the disposal of Aker, and the next the adoption of measures to turn the information which the villain had imparted, to the best account.

As to the disposal of Aker, it seemed to be plain what course to follow. A communication to some trusty neighbor of what had happened, and the preparation of an ambush party for the following morning, which should overhear the atrocious mission of the emissary and then arrest him, appeared to be the only proper plan to adopt. But there was one strong objection to this course. It was difficult to find that trusty neighbor, and the best exercise of his discrimination in the selection of a confidant, would leave him but an equal chance of entrusting his secret to a friend or an enemy. Friends he had, and many of them, but he had been most grievously betrayed, and he was excusable in doubting all mankind. It was impossible for him to carry the affair through alone, however, and he therefore determined to trust once more to human nature and to take the risk that was connected with the most effectual mode. If the plan failed, he would then have nothing to reproach himself with. With this intention he drew up at the house of a Mr. Saunders, on his road home, but notwithstanding he remained there for an hour, he wisely, as subsequent revelations proved, abstained from carrying out the purpose of his visit. The coldness of the manner of his host, and his affected disbelief of the truth of Aker's communications, was the occasion of this change of his intentions, and



REV. JOHN SEYS,

PASTOR OF THE BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
NEW-YORK CITY.

Stewart felt a relief, when he left the door, that he had not betrayed his designs into that neighbor's hands.

It was now much past the supper hour of the Vess family, and having no appetite for food, Stewart concluded to go directly to his own house and retire for the night; but a thought struck him which induced him to alter his mind.

In the energy which always accompanies an exasperated state of feeling, he resolved to push his investigations against his boarding house keepers at once. The time was apt for a satisfactory solution of the poisoning problem. The lateness of the hour would induce Mrs. Vess to prepare a special supper for him, and then if ever, the poison would be put into his drink.

As he expected, Mrs. Vess invited him to sup, and notwithstanding he affected to have supped already, she insisted on his taking at least a cup of coffee. Some bread and the remains of a joint were put before him. The first of these he merely tasted, but when the coffee was poured out he gently pushed it back, complaining that he felt unwell, and filling a glass with milk drank it off instead. At this a glance was exchanged between the woman and her husband and the atrocious beverage was taken from the table with the rest of the provisions. Stewart had not been able to detect any suspicious movement in the preparation of his drink, but he was not the less convinced that it contained an enemy to life, and as there remained another chance for satisfaction on the point, he withdrew on pretence of going home and concealed himself in some bushes opposite, where he could observe all that took place in the apartment. On his retiring, his hostess stopped short in her occupation and commenced what appeared to be an earnest and angry conversation with her husband. She then resumed the disposal of the supper ware, and having cleared the board, she took the coffee pot and carried it to the light. After looking into it and smelling it somewhat anxiously, she called up Vess and made him go through the same examination. She then turned to him as if asking his opinion, whereupon he shook his head, as if deciding that there was nothing in the appearance or smell of the beverage that could have given their guest alarm. This point having been settled, the female then took the vessel to the door and threw the con-

tents out upon the ground. As she did so, a favorite cur put his nose down to the steaming liquid, whereupon she drove him suddenly away with the remark of "Look out you rascal that was intended for a spy!" She then called the animal in and closed the door.

"Well," said Stewart as he turned off home, "I find my friend of the road has told me the truth about these people, and I shall therefore take his word for all the rest."

After arriving at his house he sat down and addressed a letter to the Henning's and one also to the Sheriff of Madison, detailing all the particulars of the intended rescue of Murrell which he had learned from Aker, and urging precautions against the danger. In the morning, after due preparation, he sat out on horseback to the pile of logs on the Commerce road, designated as the place of meeting with the assassin. It was not his purpose to arrest him then, but to make some further inquiries in relation to Murrell's plans, to ascertain the part of the country the chief intended to strike for when he should escape, and he also wished to ascertain with certainty, whether the enemy spoken of by Aker as a "big fish" was Clanton.

The eagerness of his purpose brought him to the rendezvous long before the time, but he waited with patience for the hour of ten. Ten o'clock came however, without bringing the robber with it; eleven o'clock passed, and still he did not make his appearance, and at length when morning had nearly verged into meridian, Stewart concluded that the villain had been apprised of his mistake, and had determined not to keep the dangerous appointment. The momentary appearance of a figure at some distance off, which he recognised as Glenn's, strengthened this impression, and he concluded that any longer stay upon his post would only extend the derision of concealed observers. He therefore released his horse from an adjacent tree where he had been fastened, and mounting him rode on to the post office, and sealed and deposited the letters which he had prepared the night before.

He returned home disappointed and gloomy, and reviewing the whole condition of his affairs, he resolved to leave the Purchase at once, not to return until after the trial, and then to take leave of it forever. Having formed this deter-

mination, he securely stowed his papers and putting all his papers in his saddle bag, set out on the second day afterward for Madison. He gave no notice of his intentions to a soul, and he did not venture to depart until darkness protected them from discovery.

Fear changes the color of everything it touches. It robs manhood of its boldness, and it makes honor take the hue of crime.

Aker had given Stewart a true statement of the machinations of the class; as well for the destruction of the common enemy, as for the release of their common chief. A determination had been taken in accordance with Murrell's directions (to have him released at all hazards), and a number of the most daring and experienced of the confederacy had proceeded north for the purpose of carrying it into effect. Before the period of Stewart's movement for the same point they had already skulked into Jackson, and placed themselves in communication with the prisoner through the agency of his wife, who had taken up her residence in that town from the time of the imprisonment of her husband. Occasionally some of his clansmen would obtain access to the prison, and be allowed an interview with the lion of the place, but this favor was always obtained on their pretence of a natural curiosity to see, and to speak to a man who had rendered himself so terribly notorious. These visits afforded vast satisfaction to Murrell. They gave him a substantial and face to face assurance of the fidelity of his adherents, and enabled him to communicate directly, and without the intervention of a feminine and inexperienced mind, with those on whom he would have to trust for the execution of his commands.

The atmosphere of the prison became more elastic, and the sunshine which found its way into his cell seemed to increase at every visit with a superadding brightness that promised soon to melt away the very bars.

The men who visited him did not attempt to convey him any implements of escape. The wife was made the sole agent of this duty. It was she who took him in a small and finely tempered file, a watch spring to saw the bars, a small cold-chisel and a slubbed strong cord to lower him to the ground when he should have removed all obstructions to his egress. These things were hidden with the utmost adroitness from the scrutiny of the keepers, during the period of their visits. A hole was bored in each of the lower legs of his bunk. These, after the articles had been thrust into them, were stopped up with two admirably fitted plugs, and for the better disguise of this last specimen of mechanism, a lot of hard brown soap was rubbed over the ends of each and then ground into the dirt of the floor to give a superficial coating of "old times," that would satisfy even the most pertinacious and experienced scrutinizer. He had only received his instruments one at a time, for it was necessary that each in turn should be carefully disposed of before the next one came. The watch spring when it came was confined to the same depository with the file, but the cord which came last of all, was wound round his body, next his skin, during the visit of his wife.

We find him at length possessed of all the necessary implements to secure an egress, provided he could have tolerable luck in concealing the progress of his operations. But there were other matters to be considered beyond a mere escape beyond the walls. A retreat was to be secured and the dangers of a recapture provided against. Murrell had not slighted any portion of his plan. He was a good general and having contemplated a deliberate campaign, was determined to make sure and solid the advantages he should gain by a first surprise. He therefore ordered relays of horses to be prepared for him in the direction of the Mississippi line at ten mile intervals for the first night. This would enable him to reach the cabin of a friend thirty miles distant, by daylight. There, he was to receive the refreshment of a hasty meal and then be driven on towards the line in a covered wagon drawn by two swift animals. This wagon was also to be relieved with a relay of a similar character, to be followed by another and another while the day lasted. The teams were to be kept up at their speed except when in sight of travellers on the road, or when passing through a village, or by a house. On these occasions they were to assume a business jog-trot, and the

fugitive was concealed in a light wagon for the purpose of carrying him beyond the line and place him out of the danger of arrest on any process except a requisition from the Governor of Tennessee. No attempt was made to flee.

The pursuit was also to be the object of some management, and the one half of his friends were not to be used in assisting the escape, were to be employed in misleading the chase. These were to be at hand when the first alarm occasioned by the prisoner's disappearance was given, and were to endeavor to induce the belief that the fugitive, had turned either north, east, or west—in short to any direction but the right one. Appearances were to be contrived to encourage this impression, by the discovery of the fugitive's handkerchief in one direction, his tobacco box or pocket comb in another, and such contrivances as these would not suffice, then a few men were to be stationed on the direct route, to report a man of Murrell's description as having turned off either to the right or left—for the Cumberland Mountains or the Mississippi. A number of the clan were also to stir in company to aid these chance descriptions by creating diversions in their favor.

After this plan had been arranged, promulgated and its several branches duly assigned to the various hands required for its consummation, Murrell had only to wait until the decay of the moon should bring round a night of early darkness to favor the first period of flight. This, however, occasioned no delay, for the pause was occupied with the outside preparations of which we have previously spoken.

The night arrived. The weakened bars received their fatal wound, and the open air which had been so long cancelled to his hopes, at length flowed in upon his face without a check. He strove through the narrow aperture, he alid swiftly down the cord, and dropped in the arms of two stout men below. Seizing him by each shoulder these friends ran him across fields for a while, with scarcely any intermission in their speed, but coming to a road at the end of that distance, they found a ready saddled horse in waiting to take up their task.

Receiving an assurance that every thing upon the road was "right," the marauder vaulted in his saddle, and striking his spurs into his horse, waved a brief "good bye," and commenced the chase that was to cost justice many a weary stride to overtake.

(To be continued.)

A WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.—A young man named Andrew Gardner, came to the Rev. Mr. Trimble of St. Louis, some time since, with a pitiable story of persecution by his parents in Philadelphia, on account of religious opinions. The Rev. gentleman took pity on the fellow, and obtained a place for him in Mr. Henry Collins' shoe store. He conducted himself very well until Thursday morning, when he arose just before daylight and awoke young Mr. Collins, who was sleeping in the same room. While holding conversation with him, Gardner put on Mr. C's fine shirt, coat, pantaloons, hat and boots, without Mr. Collins' anything was going on! After Gardner had clothed himself he walked off, taking the candle with him without lighting it, and an extra pair of boots, belonging to Mr. Collins' brother, Andrew is, undoubtedly, a bold, daring young rascal, and capable of deceiving any person. He is nineteen or twenty years of age, strong built, intelligent; has light brown hair, and dark blue eyes.

RECEPTION OF A DEATH WARRANT.—The death warrant of Reidel, the German who was convicted at Pittsburgh in October last, of the murder of his wife, was received by the Sheriff of that city on Friday week. The Sheriff, in company with one of the counsel for the accused, went to Reidel's cell, soon after the warrant was received, and read it to him. His customary imperturbability did not appear to be disturbed. He stood with his back against the side of his cell, calmly smoking his pipe, and when the reading was concluded, simply said, "Well." The Sheriff and several gentlemen who were with him were much affected, but the prisoner remained unmoved. He is to be hung on the 20th April next.

MURDER IN NACHTICHOES.—The Nachitches Gazette of the 18th January, says: A murder was committed in Campt on the person of a man by the name of Charles Camblat. The particulars, as far as we can learn, are as follows: The deceased was found in his house, yesterday, dead—supposed to have been murdered in his own room—and dragged to another. Wounds were inflicted in two places, one in his neck, the other in his side; the door of the house locked and the keys thrown into a tub of water which stood in the yard. An inquest was held, verdict accordingly. The murder is supposed to have been the work of some wandering assassin.

MURDER.—The St. Joseph's Gazette of the 8th ult. states that a young Mormon killed his father, a few days previous, at the Mormon encampment, by striking him over the head with his gun. The father had refused to assist the son in the commission of a theft.

COMMITTED FOR INFANTICIDE.—A fellow by the name of John Rodgers, has been committed in St. Louis, to take his trial before the Central Criminal Court, for cruel treatment to a mule.

INVESTIGATION

THE CHARGE OF

INCEST.

MADE BY LAVINIA BROWN, AGAINST HER FATHER, JOHN J. BROWN.

Before Justices Theodore Freeman and William Harlow.

STATEN ISLAND, RICHMOND CO.

21st Jan'y., 1847.

A complaint was this day made before Justices Freeman and Harlow by Lavinia Brown, a modest looking young woman, of seventeen years of age, against her own father for the horrible and revolting charge of seduction and incest upon her person. A warrant was promptly granted by the Justices, and at 8 o'clock P. M., the accused appeared with his counsel, Henry C. Hedley, Esq., of this place. The examination was then commenced.

On the charges as set forth in the warrant of arrest being read to the accused, he pleaded "Not Guilty." Then after being informed by Justice Freeman, of his legal right to answer or refuse, as he thought proper, he said, "By advice of my counsel I decline answering any questions."

Counsel for the accused then made a motion that the examination be conducted in private, which motion was denied by the Court.

Lavinia Brown, the complainant, was then called, sworn and examined by Justice Freeman.

She stated that she was the daughter of John J. Brown; that she lived at the house of her father, on Staten Island, at the time of the commission of the offence, and had lived there two or three months. Had lived at Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., previous to coming to live with her father. Her father came to Penfield after her. When she came home she found her step-mother, Mrs. Brown living with her father. "During her absence my father used me as he would a strange woman. He came to my bed when Mrs. Brown was gone and used me as he would his wife. He came to my bed four times, and while there, he had connection with me. He had connection with me four times. He has attempted to have connection with me since his wife has come home. He attempted it twice, he made the last attempt on the night after New-Year, on the 2d of January."

Cross-examined by Mr. Hedley.—An seventeen years of age last October, don't know how old my father is, never heard his age mentioned. I can read, but cannot write very well. I cannot write my own name; I could write before I left Penfield; I have written my name, but never without a copy. I wrote two months before I left my place, during the time I was at school, but always after a copy. My mother has been dead seven years. I was ten years old when she died. I did not know where my father was; don't remember ever seeing him till he came to Penfield for me. I don't know that he is my father, except by what he has told me. I lived with Mr. Covey's folks at Penfield, before, and at the time my father came for me. The folks knew of his coming, and did not want me to go with him, for fear of my not agreeing with his wife (if he had one). He denied having a wife. I have been on Staten Island nearly three months. I don't know whether the woman that passes as Mrs. Brown is married to my father or not. When I entered his house he wanted me to take charge of it in the capacity of a house-keeper. The woman who claims to be his wife was in the house at the time. He put her out of the house and shut the door, but she came back and staid that night and left the next morning. I took charge of the house during the week she was away. She was mad because he would not give her an introduction to me, and she plucked a fuss. She talked to him pretty bad and I suppose that was the reason why he put her out. She told him that she did not believe that I was his child, but that I was his wife. I never had any description of my father so as to know him. There was a girl living in the house at this time as a servant. The girls took place the first day that I came home. I was in the house one week when he committed the offence, and that was the week during which Mrs. Brown was away. Previous to the offence we had been living pleasantly together. It was during the week Mrs. Brown was away that he came to bed to me. John McManus was in the house at the time. He was asked. It was in the night. It was about an hour after I had retired to bed. John McManus was in his bed in the next room to mine. An entry or hall way divided the two rooms. His room was opposite to mine. I was awake when my father came in the room. There was no lock on the door, nor on any of the bedroom doors in the house. He came in the room. It was dark. There was no light in it. He came to my bed and . . . I denied him and told him that he would injure me. He said it would be no injury to me as it was my father. I then consented and he had connection with me. He did not threaten me. After he had connection with me he went to his own room. He came to my bedroom three nights in succession afterwards, and gratified his passion. It was the week that Mrs. Brown was away that he accomplished his purpose, and after she came back he tried to do it again. I told him she was in the house and would suspect us.

Mr. Hedley here said that there was a conspiracy existing on the part of the woman that claims to be Mrs. Brown, and the complainant, Lavinia Brown, to get the accused out of the way, and that two months had elapsed since the alleged commission of the felony, and no complaint had been made, and that the complaint would not have been made if Lavinia had not been put up to it by the so called Mrs. Brown.

Question by Mr. Hedley.—What was the reason you did not make the complaint before?

Ans.—Because I did not know the law, and I told some of the neighbors and they told me I could have him taken up for it.

Question.—What made you leave the house?

Ans.—Because Mrs. Brown was determined to leave the house, and I did not want to stay.

Question.—Did you go out on purpose to tell the neighbors?

Ans.—No, I went out to look for a place, and they told me what a claim my father would have upon me.

Question.—What time was it?

Ans.—It was on Friday I, I told it to Mr. Patrick Durkin and his wife, and afterwards to John McManus.

Question.—Did not Mrs. Brown advise you to come to the Justices and make this complaint?

Ans.—No sir, Mrs. Brown did not advise me to make this complaint. Mr. Patrick Durkin told me that I ought to come to the Justices and make the complaint.

Question.—Who gave you money to pay the magistrate for the warrant?

Justice Freeman.—Mr. Hedley, you are aware that it requires no money to obtain a warrant on a complaint of this nature.

Ma. Hedley.—Yes Sir; but I wish to test her memory.

Ans.—No one gave me money to make the complaint.

Question.—When did you make the complaint?

Ans.—I made the complaint yesterday.

Question.—Where did you stop last night?

Ans.—I slept in this house. The Justice obtained lodging and supper for me, and I went to Patrick Durkin this morning.

Question.—When did you go after him to the Justice?

Ans.—I returned to Mr. Brown's house on Saturday.

Question.—Who went with you to the Justice to make the complaint?

Ans.—Mr. Brown.

Question.—When did Mr. Brown make the last attempt to have connection with you?

Ans.—On the 2nd of January, which was the last time.

By Justice Harlow.—Where does your brother reside?

Ans.—My brother lives in Penfield.

Question.—How old is he?

Ans.—He is 25 years of age.

Question.—Did your brother ever tell you anything about your father? (objected to by Mr. Hedley. Objection overruled and question allowed.)

Ans.—He said that he heard father was dead.

Question.—Did you ever hear from any one else that your father was dead?

Ans.—I have heard my mother tell my step-father that he was dead—that she had a letter from his folks—and that he died with the cholera, my mother was shortly after the receipt of the letter, married again.

Question.—By Mr. Hedley. When you swore that Mr. Brown did feloniously have fornication with you, did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I don't know what you mean.

By Justice Harlow.—At the time you came for the warrant did you know what you were swearing to?

Ans.—I did. The accused told me that when I first came to Staten Island, that he fell from a building some years ago, and was taken up for a dead man, and that was the reason he supposed that the folks wrote that he was dead.

Question.—By Mr. Hedley.—What is the name of your step-father?

Ans.—His name is Michael Read.

Question.—Where does he live?

Ans.—He lives in Rochester in this State.

Question.—What does he do for a living?

Ans.—He works in a livery stable.

John McManus sworn.—Says that he resides on Staten Island with Mr. Brown, has lived with him since the first of March last, and is acquainted with Lavinia Brown, has known her for about three months, Mrs. Brown was absent one week after Lavinia came to the house, there were no other persons living in the house during that week but Mr. Brown, Lavinia Brown, and myself, I never saw any improper conduct between Mr. Brown and Lavinia during that week. A hall way separates my room from Lavinia's, the width is about six feet. I did hear any one go into Mrs. Brown's room during that week, in the night-time.

By Justice Freeman.—Did Mr. John Brown ever tell you that Lavinia Brown was his daughter, and if so when?

Ans.—It was when he first brought her home. He told me that Lavinia was his daughter, and his youngest daughter.

Cross examined by Mr. Hedley.—When did Mr. Brown tell you that Lavinia was his daughter?

Ans.—When she first came to the house, he introduced her to me as his daughter.

Question.—Is there any connection existing between you and Lavinia Brown?

Ans.—We are keeping company with each other; there is no other connection between us.

Question.—Is there an agreement, promise, or understanding mutual between you to be married?

Ans.—Yes, we are promised to each other.

Question.—How long have you been promised to each other?

Ans.—About one month.

Question.—Are you not married to Lavinia Brown?

Ans.—No, we are not married.

Question.—Are you engaged?

Ans.—We are.

Question.—Has there been any time fixed for you to be married?

Ans.—No, there has been no time fixed for our marriage.

Patrick Durkin sworn (and examined by Justice Freeman).—Says that he is acquainted with Mr. John Brown, and Lavinia Brown; has heard him speak of his daughter; some time ago he told me that he was a going after his daughter; to bring her home to live with him. He was absent a short time, and when he returned he brought a young lady home with him, and introduced her to me as his daughter. The young lady, the complainant here present, is the same person that he introduced to me as his daughter.

Question.—By Mr. Hedley.—Do you know of any illegal conduct between the parties?

Ans.—Nothing but the report, just as every body about here knows.

Alice Durkin sworn, and examined by Justice Freeman; says that she is the wife of Patrick Durkin, that she is acquainted with Mr. John Brown, and Lavinia Brown, when he went away he said that he was going after his daughter, and reported her as such when she came with him. He brought Lavinia to my house and introduced her to me, and said Mrs. Durkin this is my daughter.

The examination here closed and Mr. Hedley addressed the court in favor of the accused, and contended that there was not sufficient ground to warrant a commitment; that Mr. Brown was a man of good standing, and it was not to be supposed that a man at his time of life (63 years) would bring a young and innocent female to the house, and that female his daughter, for the purpose of seducing her, thereby committing a crime, most revolting to human nature. He contended that the whole complaint was a conspiracy on the part of the complainant, and the woman calling herself Mrs. Brown, to deprive the accused of his liberty, and called on the court to discharge him.

Justice Freeman, then stated to the accused that from the testimony, it appeared that there was probable cause to believe that a felony had been committed and that it was ordered by the court that the accused John Brown be committed to the county jail. The constable then removed the accused, and he was accordingly locked up.

On the following day, the complainant and other witnesses entered into recognizances to appear on the 2nd Tuesday of April next at the Court of General Sessions.

The accused has been endeavoring to obtain bail, but has not as yet succeeded.

SUBLIME GENEROSITY.—A man was recently arrested in Rome, for secretly distributing a seditious and incendiary pamphlet, entitled the "History of Pius IX., the enemy of Religion and Chief of Young Italy." When the Pope heard of the man's arrest, he ordered him to be brought before him. After a brief interrogation of the culprit he said, "As your fault affects only myself, I pardon you!" The man completely conquered by this sublime generosity cast himself at the feet of the Pope and offered to reveal the names of all of the authors of the pamphlet; but his Holiness waving his hand replied, "Let their faults be buried in silence, and may repentance touch their hearts."

A WRETCH.—A young man named Charles Hydrich, has been arrested in Philadelphia, for rape on the person of a little girl only 12 years of age.

In considering the effect of capital punishment, it will be necessary to refer, as little as possible, to isolated cases. The general opinions of a country is that alone which can decide the true effect. But there is one point on which particular attention should be given, and that is the immediate effect of the execution. Experience proves that such a spectacle, so far from deterring the criminal, often furnishes the best opportunity for carrying his crime into effect, and that on many occasions, persons have been committed within sight of the gallows, while the voice of the victim was still ringing in their ears. On the day and night of Lancaster's execution at Lancaster, Pa., in 1825, 50 persons were committed to jail, one being for the crime of murder. In 1844, two individuals were executed in Columbus, Ohio, and the scene is thus described by the editor of the Journal:—"We witnessed this day more drunkenness, more brutality and more calculated to degrade men in the estimation of their fellow beings, than we ever beheld on one day, save on a similar occasion." On the 2d of January, Thomas Barrett was hung at Worcester, Mass., and between that time and the middle of May following, four capital offences, and two homicides not capital, were committed within less than a day's journey of the place of execution. We ourselves have witnessed the brutal and degrading scenes which characterized the execution of Henry Thomas. These are but few of the almost innumerable instances which might be adduced. The whole are too disgraceful to human nature to be repeated. They warrant the assertion, that not a single execution is witnessed, which does not originate crimes more numerous and often more revolting than those punished. These thus produced must be either suffered to go unaddressed, or be again the cause of new violations of law. The instrument of death thus furnishes itself with victims, and supplies with inmates our prisons and penitentiaries. It is a solemn thought that we should be adding fuel to the flame which is devouring the community, by the very act with which we attempt to stop its progress. Yet it is true, that all that prevents us from feeling it more sensibly, is the limited extent to which it is practiced.

But let us examine a little more carefully into the result of experience. Perhaps there is not a single country in Europe which has advanced more rapidly from a state of barbarism, than Russia. However despotic may be her form of government, yet her internal peace has been disturbed by remarkably few murders. Yet in this country capital punishment has been almost entirely abolished for nearly a century; there having been during this period but two executions, and those for treason. So satisfactory has been the result that during the present Emperor's reign, the reform has been extended to Finland, which had hitherto been subject to the severer laws of Sweden. If there be any virtue in capital punishment, it should appear most strongly in a country which is scarcely yet completely civilized. When Sir James Mackintosh was Recorder of Bombay, from 1804 to 1831, punishment by death was entirely discontinued, and the result as stated by him in his parting charge to the jury, was that there was not one-third as many murders committed as previously, when there were 47 executions.—This has been the effect when entirely abolished. On the other hand, what has been the result in this partial operation?

The experience of Belgium shows that murders increased or diminished as executions increased or diminished. From 1799 to 1804, the executions were 64 per annum, and the convictions for murder 56 per annum; and during the five succeeding years, the convictions for murder were 30 per annum. On the other hand, from 1804 to 1809, the executions were 44 per annum, and the convictions for murder 68 per annum; and during the five succeeding years, the convictions for murder were only 4 per annum. The greatest number of executions was in 1801 and 1802, being 65, and accordingly murders reached their highest point in 1802 and 1803, when they averaged 41 per annum. This diminution in crime, can only be accounted for by the milder system of punishment, which began to operate in 1805. In France the decrease of executions for murder from 363 in five years ending in 1809, to 151 in the next five years, resulted in the diminution of accusations, from 1065 in the former period, to 1079 in the latter. Similar is the experience of England and several of the United States.

But it may be said, that instead of the decrease of executions causing the decrease of crimes, it is the decrease of crimes which causes the decrease of executions. There are other facts which show that this is not the case. In Massachusetts, 63 per cent of those convicted, have been executed, and crime has increased threefold; on the other hand, in Belgium only 27 per cent have been executed, and crime has diminished to one-third of its previous amount. There is another fact to the same effect. In England, from 1834 to 1842, when all convicted, were executed, crime diminished 9 per cent; but when part were commuted, it decreased 35 per cent. This is certainly incompatible with the doctrine that capital punishment is necessary to prevent crime.—Again, it is impossible that the decrease of executions be caused by the decrease of crimes. For instance, in London and Middlesex, the decrease of murders from 84 to 57, could not cause executions to diminish from 84 to 17. In the latter case 10 of those convicted were not executed, and the result was a diminution, instead of an increase of crime. But we might ask, if the decrease of crimes causes the decrease of executions, what causes the former? The population was not diminishing, but increasing. It cannot be ascribed to the improvement of the morals of the community, for during the same period petty offences became more numerous than they were before. The inference then seems just, that capital offences had been increased to an unnatural extent by the severity of the punishment inflicted, and as this severity was gradually diminished, the number of crimes regained their due proportion. The fact also, that the decrease of crimes generally follows the decrease of executions leads us to the conclusion, that the latter is the cause of the former, and not the former of the latter.

But we cannot pass the present branch of the subject, without touching upon the experience of Ireland, which unhappy country, among the many evils inflicted upon it by a corrupt system of legislation, has particularly experienced the ban of capital punishment to its fullest extent.—In this country, in 1806, there were 3600 commitments for various crimes. In three years ending 1824, there were 223 executions, and the result was, in 1824, there were 21,281 commitments. In the same proportion, in 1833 there would be about one hundred and sixty thousand criminals in this island—a situation, it is true, which might give employment to part of her starving population as hangers-on, but which is not very encouraging to the philanthropist. But her rulers at length became satisfied with blood, and a new system was adopted, and the result in 1840, when there was not a single execution, was a large decrease of crime. In 1839, with but half the population of England, the number of her criminals were much larger; in 1836, the lists were nearly equal; and in 1840, that of Ireland was less than that of England by nearly 7,000. Such is the experience of all the countries who have tried both systems. The more humane has ever been found the more effective, and it is complimentary to human nature that such is the case. It shows some remnant of a good disposition, corrupted indeed by sin, and the world yet now and then, displaying the brightness of its original character. "G."

TRIAL OF THE REV. JOHN SEYS, PASTOR OF THE BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN NEW-YORK CITY.

The trial of this gentleman, the Pastor of the Bedford Street Methodist Church, in this City, for assault and battery upon Mrs. Elizabeth Cram, wife of Capt. Smith Cram, was commenced at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York City, on Monday, Feb. 1, before Judge Edwards and Aldermen Conrath and Smith.

The Court Room was crowded to excess with spectators, and witnesses, among whom were some thirty ladies, principally members of the congregation of which the accused is pastor.

The accused appeared in Court, accompanied by his counsel, Messrs. Childs, Whitting and Lusk. He is about 40 years of age, with good features, dark, expressive eyes, a well-shaped nose, and a look of intelligence, and is dressed in a suit of black with cravat and gloves.

He was accompanied by numerous members of his church, and also by the Rev. Messrs. Bangs, Pittman, Goodfellow, and other ministers of the Gospel.

The following jurymen were called and sworn:—George B. Over, Patrick Connolly, Joseph Fuller, Henry V. Ryder, Samuel Barry, S. Halstead, Usher Burt, D. C. Sand, Stephen Clark, Isaac Arnold, Isaac Moses, S. M. Pike.

The following is the testimony as continued from our last week's edition.

Thursday.
A dense crowd occupied the avenues to the court room at an early hour, and the interior was crammed to overflowing long before the time arrived to commence proceedings.

The first witness called was

James Morgan, who was sworn—Lives at 79 Pitt st.; did live in the same house with Mrs. Ridley; there was a great deal of noise there, and I saw a man coming out there morning as early as 6 o'clock, this was three years ago; don't know the man.

Nicholas McGraw called.—Am a cabinet maker; attended the fair at Niblo's; saw Mrs. Cram there; knew her husband before; told me at the fair that her husband did not provide for her as he ought to; she said that she was too old for her, and she thought she ought never to have married him; she said she was 40 and he 30; I said that such marriages were not uncommon; a gentleman came and set upon the sofa beside her, and put his hand upon her knee and commenced conversation; I thought the conduct strange, in speaking of her age, she said she was as young as ever; she asked me to come to her house and sit some chairs; I did not go.

Cross-examined by Graham.—I do not remember of ever saying that I felt as young as ever; I am a member of the Forsyth Methodist Church; I suppose that some persons set upon the sofa during the fair; I do not know that any body laid off on the sofa during the time; the man who sat upon the sofa with her is an honorable man of high standing, and one who is a friend to his country and the female sex; I would rather not tell his name.

Graham.—That will answer if you say he is an honorable man; is he married?

Witness.—I do not know; he is near 70 years old.

John H. Goodman called.—Lives at 103 Varick; Am a tailor; carries on business at 110 Chatham st.; I let Mrs. Cram part of a house in Vestry street, in 1844; I saw her on the stoop of the house as late as 10 or 11 o'clock; saw a man come out of her apartment as late as 10 o'clock; heard her door locked when he went up stairs, and after half an hour heard it unlocked, and he then came down stairs and went out; she did not pay her rent, and I told her she must move away; she did move away after staying about two months.

Samuel H. Tople called.—Am a shoemaker; lived in the same house with Mrs. Ridley; Mrs. Cram used to come there to see her daughter; she would often go to the front door and stand and look as though she was waiting to see some body; have seen men come into the house; one in particular, that Mrs. Ridley called her cousin.

Cross-examined.—I remonstrated with her on her conduct; don't know the man that came there.

Mrs. Susan Tople called.—Am a young lady called.—Am wife of the last witness; Mrs. Ridley told me she had a husband, but he was living with another woman; she said she had a cousin who always paid her rent; that he was a horse jockey, and was away, and she was alarmed at his absence; he came there and she called him Robert McCarty; he used to stay sometimes till after one o'clock at night; a man with a white round about used to come there; she called him cousin also; when he came she went after her mother twice; I told her that such conduct was not right, and I told her that I should tell Mr. Fell, the landlord; she said she did not care, as her mother was a member of the same church as Mr. Fell.

Cross-examined by Graham.—She called him Cary; but she said she went to his boarding house when he was away, and they said his name was McCarty; she said that she was best to hear he was an Irish man; (laughter); I was friendly with her after she left; I am a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

By Whiting.—She told me that her mother had ruined her, and that she thought her mother had caused her and her husband to separate by bringing her to this city.

Daniel W. Price called.—Is a painter; lives at 308 Bleecker; knows Mrs. Cram; met her two years ago in Bleecker st.; she asked me if I whitened ceilings; I had two calls with me; she called me Mr. Osborn; she wished me to come to her house and whitened the ceiling of her room; I went to her house and told her my price; she said she could get it done cheaper by a woman; she asked me if I was a single man; I told her I was married; she said I looked very much like a young man she knew; she spoke about Brother Griffin and Brother Cheney; and said the latter was a very feeling man, and she loved the ground he walked on; she asked me if I knew any young man that wanted to get married, that would make a good husband, as she knew a very nice young woman that wanted to get married badly, (laughter); a gentleman came in then whom she called captain and I stepped out, and did not go there after.

Mr. Whitting offered to give in evidence the class book of Mr. Seys, to show the day on which Mrs. Cram was admitted a probationary member of the church; the entry was read, from which it appeared she was admitted the 2d of February, 1845.

The defence here rested their testimony.

RE-TESTIMONY FOR PROSECUTION.

Rev. Robert Tople, called and sworn.—Is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; knows Mrs. Cram.

Ques.—What is her general character?
Mr. Whitting objected, and contended that the question must be confined to her general character for chastity, and not include her character for truth and veracity.

Witness.—I became acquainted with her in July, 1845; up to the time these charges were made against Mr. Seys, I never knew or heard anything against her character; incompatible with the dignity of the lady and the Christian; called upon her the last of October, 1845; she sent for me to come and see her.

Ques.—Did she make any communication to you?
Defence objected.

Mr. Childs.—We offer to show that when Mrs. Cram supposed she was in a dying condition, and at a time she could not have the motives attributed to her by the opposite party to bring these charges, she made these communications to the witness, which led to this prosecution, and that it was not through her instrumentality that these charges were brought before the public, but by the advice of the reverend gentleman now on the stand, and under whose counsel she acted.

Judge.—Go on—ask your question.
Ques.—What did she tell you at that time, and what was her condition?

Defence objected; question admitted.
Ans.—I believed her position eminently dangerous, and her life in peril; I called upon her with a view to visit her as a Minister of the Gospel; I had conversation with her relative to Mr. Seys.

Ques.—What was that conversation?
Defence objected.

Ques.—Did you ever hear of the matter she communicated to you before this interview?
Defence contended that the declaration of complaint in *extremis* or while she was apprehending death, could not be received as testimony except in cases of murder, and cited the case of "The People, vs. Restell," and also that the declaration of a party, in order to show a motive for a complaint, could not be shown affirmatively.

The Court admitted the testimony.

Ques.—What was the conversation between you and Mrs. Cram?
Ans.—I had not visited Mrs. Cram a great many times; they were always short; at the time she sent for me and my wife to visit her I did not know she was so sick; I went to see her; Mr. Seys came in while I was there, and had some conversation with her; he asked me to pray, as I was not so much in the habit of being there as he was; I knelt down and prayed; we then got up to go, and Mrs. Cram said to me, "Mr. Travis, I wish you would wait, as I wish to make some communication to you;" Mr. Seys must have heard this; I stepped back and began to console her, and she said she thought she would die; I asked her how she felt; she said her mind was tranquil and she thought she was as well prepared to die as she should be; the only thing she said she wished to live for, was, to train her children up to virtue and piety; I replied to her, I hoped she would recover and live to fellowship with her friends; she said if I should recover I cannot go to Bedford st. Church any more; I cannot hear Mr. Seys preach; I asked her why? and her reply was, because he has injured me; I said if he had I presumed he would make it all right, as it must be something of a trivial character; she replied no, the injury is of such a nature that he cannot make it right; I asked her what it was; she appeared much affected, and threw the sheet over her face and wept; she said must I tell you, I cannot tell you; oh, his wife, his children, I love them, I would not harm them for the world; I pressed her again to let me know what it was, and she commenced the narration; she informed me that he came to her house three weeks before camp-meeting and put his arm around her waist, and said he loved her because she looked so much like his wife, (laughter); taking her by the hand at the same time; she told me she reproved him then for that act, and that he made many apologies; he left the house and a week afterwards called again; he then acted rude, not as bad as he had before; a week afterwards, Saturday previous to the camp-meeting at Sing Sing, he called again; he then took her by the hand and made an attempt to draw or get her to the sofa; she remonstrated with him by asking him this question—"Would you have me disgrace myself and my family?" she called him a wretch and wished him to leave the house; he proposed then for her to accompany him to a house of accommodation; she said to him I have looked up to you as my pastor and my leader, and I am disappointed in you; he began to cry and told her that he was sorry for what he had done, and begged her to forgive him, saying for Christ's sake or God's sake forgive me; after many entreaties on his part, on promise that he would never treat her so again she promised not to make it known; he then left the house with this understanding; after the camp-meeting he visited her again; he then dealt very roughly with her, and she then told him she would expose him; I think she said it was at this visit that they had a little squabble together, in which he wrenched her wrist and it was lame for several days; she said he then took her by the hand and put it in an improper place upon her person; I then asked her if she was willing to put her hand on the Holy Evangelists and affirm this statement.

The Judge stopped the witness here.

Ques.—I asked her if she was willing to make the statement to Mr. Seys that she had to me.

Her answer was ruled out.

Witness.—She then said I would like to have you go to Mr. Seys and bring him back, he will own the whole of it; I told her I would bring him then, but before I went I told her that she must be certain that all she had said was correct before she thus arraigned a minister of God; I did not go after him; she said she had not told any one else, not even her husband, and the reason why, was that he was seeking religion and she feared that it would turn him out of the way; I told her that my wife would visit her in the after part of the day as she could not come in the morning with me; I told her not to communicate the statement to my wife, as I thought she had better let it rest, as it would injure the church and the man for whose character I had great respect; she said she could not meet in Mr. Seys' class nor take the sacrament from him; I told her if she withdrew from the church without a cause it would create inquiry, and that she had better change her class for the present; I told her to be extremely cautious about throwing out innuendoes against Mr. Seys, and to treat him as though nothing had happened—but by no means to let him put his foot over her door; she told me that there was one circumstance had taken place, during Mr. Seys' visits that she could not tell to any man.

Ques.—Through whose means was this matter made public?

Ans.—This thing remained quiet with myself till between Christmas and New Year's, and I did not intend to ever reveal it, but circumstances compelled it and I put it in a way for development; I went to see Mr. Cram and he was not at home; a lady (Mrs. Jay) was on the step and I was invited in; she is a reputable member and was on probation in the church; I called upon John McClean, and stated to him an imaginary or supposed case; he said it ought to come out; I received a communication from Mr. Cram demanding me to make the matter public in the church.

Cross-examined by Whiting. I was 50 years old in September; I have been a minister and licentiate for admission 30 years; was an associate with Mr. Cheney for one year, and I then afterwards continued with Mr. Seys who then took charge of the church; always had the best feelings for him; we associated together in our ministerial vocations; I always supposed that Mr. Seys had the best of feelings towards me; the charge struck me as surprising; never heard a similar charge against a minister of the Gospel; she was in bed as the Rev. gentleman beside you knows, as he was there; hespoke to her, but I can't recollect what he said; some religious conversation passed between them, respecting her condition; I cannot say that he spoke to her of her God; I commenced the prayer; he took his leave of her in the usual manner.

Ques.—Is your wife a very talkative woman?

Ans.—You had better inquire of my neighbors; (laughter)—do you ask this because your wife is a talkative woman?

Whiting.—No, but because I have seen talkative women have talkative husbands; but what I want to know is whether you told this matter to your wife?
Witness.—No; I met Mr. Seys a day or two after this conversation with Mrs. Cram and spoke to him friendly.

Ques.—Was it not your duty to expose the conduct of Mr. Seys to the Quarterly Conference?
Ans.—No; I do not think it was my duty to disclose any thing unless I was fully convinced of its truth; I had formed no positive conclusion as to his guilt or innocence at the meeting of the Conference; I never said to any one that if Mr. Seys was silenced by this complaint I would have charge of his pulpit; nor never made use of any such remark to any human being that I can recollect.

John C. Cheney, called. Is a member of the Methodist Church; had charge of the Bedford Street Church two years previous to 1845; knows Mrs. Cram; I first saw her in the early part of 1845, at the altar of the Bedford Street Church.

Ques.—What was her general character?
Ans.—It was good so far as I could learn at that time; I made inquiries then relative to her character.

Cross-examined by defence. I admitted her to the class; when I left she passed over to Mr. Seys' pastoral care.

Edward Clark, an elderly gentleman, called.

Ques.—Do you know Mrs. Cram?

Ans.—Yes. I have known her since 1839, and have never heard any thing disrespectful of her.

Cross-examined. I do not know her acquaintances; my family has never visited her; I have seen her at the Fair.

James Irwin, called. Is a physician; have known Mrs. Cram for 17 years; never heard any thing against her character up to this difficulty.

Cross-examined. I have not been particularly acquainted with her since 1834.

Miss Henrietta Plumbo, a very pretty black eyed girl. Have known Mrs. Cram for 14 years; never knew anything against her; boarded with her when I was 16, at Semperis.

Cross-examined.—I am 21; have not lived in the same house with her here; have frequently called to see her in the day time; am not much acquainted with her daughter; never heard of Mr. McCarty, her cousin till I heard his name here.

Mrs. Sarah Diamond, an elderly lady, called. Have known Mrs. Cram for 7 years; have visited her during that time; never heard anything against her.

Cross-examined.—Never saw the cousin McCarty; have often taken tea with Mrs. Cram; I visit her now.

Mrs. Margaret Macey, an elderly lady called. Have known Mrs. Cram 11 years; she has been to New-Orleans during that time with her husband; never heard anything against her character until this case.

David Macey, an elderly gentleman. Have known Mrs. Cram since 1835; have been intimate with her family and lived in the same house with her; never heard anything against her character till this complaint.

Cross-examined.—Don't know the cousin McCarty.
Dr. George Becker called.—I attended Mrs. Cram in 1845; her disease was polydipsia uteri, which I removed by an operation; there was but one tumor.

Cross-examined by Whiting.—It was located on the upper part of the uteri, and was as large as a duck's egg; did not examine the size of the uteri.

RE-TESTIMONY FOR DEFENCE.
Justice Reese recalled.—The complaint was made by Mrs. Cram against Mr. Seys, on the 2d of March, before Justice Osborn; it was investigated.

Ques.—Did Mr. Cram call upon you during that time and ask you to do anything?
Objected to.

Whiting.—We want to show that Mr. Cram applied to the magistrate to withdraw the complaint.
Judge.—That won't do.

Samuel Carpenter called.—Is a member of the Methodist church; heard Mr. Travis say that if Mr. Seys lost the right of the pulpit he would have the sole right to it and he was called to help it.

Cross-examined.—Mr. Vandermark and myself were talking about who would have the right to preach, and then Mr. Travis said this.

Martin Allen, called.—At the time of the conversation with Mr. Vandermark and Mr. Carpenter, I heard Mr. Travis say that if Mr. Seys was silenced, he would have the right to the pulpit until the Conference met, in spite of the Bishop or the Presiding Elder; we were talking about the charges against Mr. Seys, and that was the way the remark was made.

Other witnesses were about being called to the same point when the prosecution admitted the fact.

FRIDAY.

The excitement relative to the trial was increased, and the crowd at the avenue to the Court room was almost as dense as on the second day. There were also more ladies present than at either of the previous sessions of the Court.

After the Court had assembled, Mr. Childs for defence stated that they had discovered, this morning, the existence of testimony to show that the complainant had kept a house of assignation in this city.

Prosecution objected, on the ground that it was agreed, on Thursday afternoon, at the adjournment of the Court, that but three witnesses for prosecution were to be called to prove facts then stated, and that the introduction of new testimony would take them by surprise.

Mr. Whiting contended that he could prove the fact alleged by his colleague, and that he could also prove by Officer Burley of the police, that he had seen the complainant stop in the street and "pick up" men and go off with them.

The Court decided that the witness should be called.

Thomas E. Smith, a young man, sworn for defence.

Judge.—When did you communicate the particulars of the testimony for which you are called?

Witness.—I communicated it this morning to Mr. Lusk, one of the counsel for defence; I took it to the Rev. Dr. Badger, of the Presbyterian church, and to others, the day after the trial had commenced here; I saw Mrs. Cram come out of Court and knew her as soon as I saw her.

Whiting.—Now, Mr. Smith, please relate what you know about Mrs. Cram.

Witness.—I was going home, about three years ago, in the evening, and saw Mrs. Cram and a gentleman in Broome street; I followed them to a house in Elm street nearly opposite the Synagogue; the man was not her husband; I went home after I had traced her to the house, and watched for her to come back where she lived in Sullivan street; I stopped her when she came home and asked her where she had been; I told her I had watched her and seen her go to a house of assignation; she said she had been across town; I told her I knew where she had been, and that she had passed herself off in my neighborhood as a decent woman; she denied where she had been, but afterwards confessed it, and said she was driven to it from necessity, as her husband did not provide for her, and she begged me not to expose her.

Cross-examined by Graham.—I lived at 18 Watt street at that time; am a clerk and was then; am a man of family and was then; Mrs. Cram lived round the corner from my house; I know her husband by sight; never visited her family nor they mine; never spoke to her before nor since; knew her only as a neighbor; never saw her from the first of May afterwards until now.

Ques.—Are you in the habit of going about this way to inspect the conduct of ladies?
Ans.—I hope not.

Graham.—I hope not, too. (Laughter).

Witness.—I watched opposite her house to see her come home from 7 o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock at night.

Graham.—I should recommend you as an efficient police officer. (Laughter).

Witness.—I have seen Mrs. Cram at the window of her house, and her manners attracted my attention; I stopped her and asked her about this, as she was going into her basement; I was a stranger to her then; had never spoken to her before; I told her I lived in the neighborhood; I do not know whether it was moonlight on that night; I was walking alone when I met her in Broome street; I left the house in the street as soon as I saw her go in; I stopped at the grocery store at the corner to inquire the character of the house in Elm street but you won't let me tell that. (Laughter).

Whiting.—My District Attorney is there such a house there?

Graham.—You ought to know yourself, as you were District Attorney longer than he has been.

By Whiting. My motive in speaking to her was to ascertain what neighbors we had.

John H. Burley, called. The Court said that they had opened the case for defence for the one witness only.

Whiting. We discovered this testimony also this morning.

District Attorney. It is contrary to rule; I have been overruled in another court in the case of Marks on the same point.

Judge.—I do not know; I think all the truth ought to come out, as in a large city like this it is difficult to secure the attendance of witnesses—go on.

Witness sworn.—I know Mrs. Cram and Mrs. Ridley both; she lived in Light st. near where I lived; she was in the habit of "picking up" men, going with them to her own house, and after remaining inside half an hour or so, come out again; she had made a visit to my house and I therefore made inquiries about her.

Cross-examined by District Attorney.—I think this was in the winter; my inquiries were made to satisfy my mind of her character; Mr. Friscoff occupied the house afterwards; he, or his man, if in Court, can tell more than I can; his man was there so much that he neglected his business. (Laughter).

By Whiting.—The house described in Elm st. was a house of assignation, three years ago.

George W. Matzell, called.—Is chief of Police; the house opposite the Jews Synagogue as described was an assignation house three years ago; a woman named Granger keeps it I think; I have seen women and men going in at all hours of night.

The defence offered to prove the good character of Thomas E. Smith, but it was not considered necessary.

Smith Cram, called by prosecution.—I am the husband of Mrs. Cram; have been married fifteen years; have always supplied her with means, and on my return from New Orleans left her a thousand dollars in Bank; she has a grocery pass-book to get all she wants in my absence.

Ques.—Have you ever had any reason to suspect the fidelity of your wife?

Ans.—Never; and the reason is, that I know from her disease that it was impossible; she has been subject to the disease alluded to for 10 years; our youngest child is twelve years old; I am 45 years old.

(His wife and daughter were much agitated and shed tears during the delivery of his testimony.)

The defence did not cross-examine this witness.

The testimony here closed, and Mr. Childs commenced summing up for defence, at 12 o'clock, and occupied the court for about two hours and a half in a clear and able argument in favor of accused.

He was followed by District Attorney McKoon, who occupied the attention of the court for nearly two hours in elucidation of the testimony.

JAMES R. WHITING, Esq. closed for defence in a speech replete with clear reasoning and powerful conclusions, in which he forcibly reviewed the character of the testimony and the motives of the complainant.

On Saturday morning David GRAHAM, Esq. closed for the prosecution, with his usual force and eloquence, and Judge EDMONDS, then proceeded in a clear and concise charge to the Jury upon the facts, and the law bearing upon the case.

Ques.—This Charge will be found fully reported the third edition of our pamphlet Trial.

The Jury retired at about half-past two o'clock, and returned into court at about 5 o'clock, and took their seats.

CHIEF.—Gentlemen of the Jury have you agreed upon your verdict?

FOREMAN.—We have agreed to acquit the defendant by giving him the benefit of great doubts on the part of several of the jurors.

The court then ordered a verdict of NOT GUILTY to be entered on the record, and the jury were discharged.

CASE OF JOHN HAGGERTY.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE AT THE QUARTER SESSIONS, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA.

The case of this man charged with the wanton and brutal murder of Melchior Fordney and his wife, on the 17th Oct. last was bro't before the Quarter Sessions of Lancaster, on Tuesday 26th. The prosecution showed that at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the murder, Haggerty was seen in a state of some excitement declaring that he intended to kill his horse, which he said was not worth his feed, and which he also declared he would have killed before, if it had not been for the opposition of his wife. He went into Fordney's shop and got a gun which he loaded with a five cent piece, shot the animal and then watched it run up the street with much satisfaction. He then turned the gun at Fordney who retreated into his shop.

Haggerty followed him, seized an axe dashed out his brains, and then visited the same fate upon his wife and his child, mangle the bodies of the two first most horribly, and wounding the body of the latter severely that it lay for dead.

The defence set up the plea of insanity. To establish this—the physician to the County Prison testified that Haggerty stated that upon the commission of murder, that he had "curious thoughts" that he thought his horse was the great dragon spoken of in holy writ—and that it was his duty to shoot the being, &c. Also that he saw, a great round ball of fire in the firmament, and thought that to all intents and purposes, the day of judgment or the end of the world had arrived. To indicate insanity, the counsel for the prisoner, referred to the *other bullets*—stated that a superstition prevailed among the peasantry of the North of Ireland and Scotland that silver bullets alone could exterminate *spirits* monsters, such as Haggerty's imagination had been affected with on the morning in question. It was also put in evidence that Haggerty had, fourteen years ago, been insane.

The case was submitted to the jury on Wednesday night, and on the morning of Thursday a verdict was rendered of guilty of murder in the first degree—in manner and shape as set up in the indictment.

Upon the rendition of this verdict, the Court asked the prisoner to state, if anything he had to say, why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced upon him—to which he replied that he had nothing to say, but that he had not drunk any liquor since Tuesday morning preceding the murder—and that he never had declared, three months previous to the murder, an intention to take the lives of the murdered persons.

Sentence of death was pronounced by Judge Lewis, during which not the least emotion was evinced by prisoner.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A person committing rape out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and within the admiralty and jurisdiction of the United States, is guilty of felony, and if convicted must be sentenced to be executed."

"PATENT."—An American must pay \$30 for a patent for a new invention. Subjects of Great Britain \$500, and of other countries \$200. The cost of a caveat to secure an invention requiring further time to perfect it is \$50 to any person who has resided for a year and declared his intentions to become a citizen.

"INQUIRY."—Your indignation is natural and well grounded. The crime is more prevalent than any other specific felony; yet, as you say, there is seldom, if ever, a conviction. According to the Statute the offence is punishable with a maximum of ten years and a minimum of five—in the State Prison. We intend to take up the subject next week and will be obliged to you for any facts you may have in your possession.

NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1847.

REV. JOHN SEYS.—We give on our first page, a superior likeness of Mr. Seys, as an accompaniment to the conclusion of the report of the trial, which will be found in this day's paper. We have now placed before the public, in a most faithful manner, the whole of the proceedings of one of the most exciting and remarkable cases that has been made the subject of investigation in our Courts.

Contrary to public expectation, the accused has been most completely vindicated from the charges brought against him, and the contrivers of the complaint have not only had the mortification of seeing him win favor and public confidence by the ordeal, but also to find themselves condemned to a confusion, more disastrous by far, than any which they could have contemplated against the defendant. Indeed, had Mr. Seys have devoted himself to invent means to render himself popular, and to cover his enemies with shame, the utmost stretch of his ingenuity would not have been so efficacious as the powerful testimony of this case. In connection with the testimony, we regard the verdict of the jury as discreditable, in a high degree, to those who rendered it. In the face of a vindication acknowledged by our whole population to be most signal and complete, they have declared that they only acquitted the accused "by giving him the benefit of great doubts," or in other words, that they reluctantly discharged him for fear he might be innocent. This strange decision can scarcely be accounted for, but a comment on its justice is rendered unnecessary, by a reference to the details of the case. These were taken by us, and in a manner so superior to the ordinary style of newspaper reporting that our report has been endorsed and certified by the presiding judges of the Court, by the District Attorney, and by all the counsel employed in the case. This admirable report is now published by us in pamphlet form, and in addition to a fine likeness of Mr. Seys, contains an interesting biographical sketch of him, embracing a period of seventeen years, during a large portion of which he served as a Missionary in the torrid latitudes of Africa. The price of this pamphlet is six cents, and can be had of any of the news-agents or news-boys. Our readers in the various cities of the Union may obtain them of the resident agents.

STARVATION OF A PEOPLE.—The accounts from Ireland by the Sarah Sands are truly appalling. A whole nation is perishing for food. Those who are not yet dead turn to us for succor, and the appeal must be answered as becomes a People blessed with our abundance. Men women and children must join in the work of rescue. The man who can give ten dollars, can save the lives of a whole family for months, and every smaller sum will do its share of good. Let there be no pause between a sense of duty and its performance; no idle ostentatious sympathy. Let every one give according to his means; thank God that he can give, and sleep hereafter with a mind at ease. Let associations, corporations, and companies come forward and for once give evidence that they have souls. Among them, let Trinity Church with her thirty-five millions take the lead, and devote at least one of those millions to the really holy cause of saving human life.

We hope, however, that all classes and conditions will do their duty in this awful crisis. We shall then soon have the satisfaction to hear the wall of death that now sweeps to us across the ocean, changed into the blessings of a rescued people.

¶ We are indebted to the politeness of Constable George Hughes of Lancaster, Penn., for a copy of the trial of Haggerty, a condensed report of which will be found in our third page.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST THE REV. JOHN N. MAFFIT.—The Methodist community of Brooklyn and of this city, are at present in a state of extraordinary excitement, in relation to some new charges of immoral and unnatural conduct, which have been recently alleged against the celebrated preacher John N. Maffit. The charges preferred against him are connected with his ministry in New York, and consist, as we understand, of five distinct allegations. Mr. Maffit has determined to meet the charges, before a Conference soon to be held in Brooklyn, and for that purpose has employed several eminent counsel to defend him. The main of the charges are of a most heinous character, and if sustained, must condemn him to measureless execration, but if false, will leave as little mercy for his foes. We abstain from particulars in the present state of things, and leave the history of the affair to the authenticated developments which will doubtless soon be made by the regularly organized tribunals, both of the church and of the law. It is to be hoped that the matter may terminate as harmless to religion as the case of the Rev. Mr. Seys.

THE STATEN ISLAND CASE.—We give in another portion of this paper the report of a most extraordinary case of incest, which has recently been under investigation, at Staten Island. The report has been very carefully taken, and with the exception of some of the grosser details of the offence, is laid before our readers exactly as it transpired before the magistrates. It was sent to us from Staten Island for publication, and a desire has been expressed to us from various residents of Richmond county, by letter, that we would give it publicity as a warning against the offender in case he should get off like others who have been notoriously guilty of the same heinous crime. The case is peculiar in many of its features, and most so perhaps, in the doubt of the paternity of the daughter. By way of accounting for this, however, and for the long separation on which the doubt is based, it has been said that the father has served a long term of years in a state prison. We shall doubtless have more particulars of the case in a few days.

DISGRACEFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.—A preacher of Jeffersonville, Ky., during the course of his sermon administered a pointed and severe rebuke, before the whole congregation, to two young ladies whom he imagined were not paying him that degree of attention which he deserved. A gentleman who was with the ladies, considering that the preacher had overstepped his province and committed a gross invasion of the decencies of life, called on him the next day and demanded an apology. The clergyman refused, whereupon the gentleman spat upon the Rev. censor's face. The crowd which had collected during this dispute, then fell upon the lay offender, and pumelled him severely. The preacher brought a suit for the assault, and after a hearing of all the circumstances the jury to which the case was submitted, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of eight dollars. This does not appear to us to be a righteous verdict. The preacher may have committed an aggression, but the young man's conduct deserved severer punishment.

THE BOSTON ROBBERY, AND THE SUPPOSED ROBBERS.—The Boston Officers have arrested four suspicious characters of the names of Wm. Brown, Charles Merton, Wm. Bell, and Jack Smith, on suspicion of their being the perpetrators of the robbery of the jewelry store of Messrs. Courier & Trott. It appears however, that the only cause of their arrest was the fact that they went to the jail on Saturday last to escort home a pickpocket named John Hall, whose term of sentence in that place for stealing an ivory fan, had just then expired. Three officers followed the party to the Suffolk House, and then sending for the Marshall arrested the rogues while they were drinking and smoking to the health of their reclaimed brother.

We have no faith in the above arrest and hope it will not induce the officers of this city to relax their efforts to detect the true thieves. Fellows who steal fans, and honor such connections as do, are not capable of an exploit like that performed upon the store of Mr. Courier & Trott; nor on the other hand, would the eminent burglars who made that "crack," have been guilty of such stupid conduct as that indulged in by Bill Brown and his compatriots. Boston is, most likely, indebted to New York for the above burglary. So think our most experienced officers, and if they are not kept torpid by an idle and protracted examination, they will doubtless exert themselves to some purpose. False arrests are great checks to the detection of real thieves, and we hope therefore, that the Boston authorities will commence and end the examination of Bill Brown and his troop as soon as possible.

CASE OF FREEMAN THE MURDERER.—The Supreme Court has reversed the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Cayuga, and granted a new trial in the case of Freeman, the negro, who murdered the Van Nest family.

POLLY BODINE.—We understand that this woman will soon be discharged on nolle prosequis to be entered in all the remaining cases against her. The sooner this is done the better. There is no hope now of her conviction, and she has already cost Richmond county an enormous sum to bring her to justice.

STREET SIGNS.—A correspondent of a London paper suggests that the names of the streets should be written on the glass sides of the public lamps, to guide the way-faring stranger at night. This is an excellent idea, and should engage the attention of our common council, for adoption in this city.

HIGHWAY ASSASSINS.—The robbers who slew the German, Mamele, on the highway, a few days ago in St. Louis, for his money, have not yet been detected. Three miscreants who have subsequently been arrested for a similar attempt are, however, grievously suspected. Their names are Bush, McFadden and Purdham.

DESCRIPTION OF A FUGITIVE MURDERER.—Josiah Spurgeon, who committed a deliberate murder, by stabbing Jacob Mitchell of Harrison co. Mo., has not been taken. He was last heard of in a north-western direction. He is only 18 years of age, but thick set, five feet ten inches high, light complexion and stutters badly. \$300 reward are offered for his apprehension.

TRAVELLING SWINDLER.—The "Charleston Mercury" gives an account of a fugitive swindler, who after having advertised for two weeks for some safe mode of investment of \$10,000 or \$12,000, decamped with large amounts of goods which he had obtained on various false pretences. He is thus described: He is an Englishman and calls himself H. I. Hanford. He has something of the cockney dialect; is from 28 to 30 years of age, rather stout, dark hair, fair complexion and very plausible and prepossessing in his manners. He left Charleston on Saturday, the 30th of January, in the cars for Augusta or Columbia, or in the steamboat for Savannah. The Southern police will of course be on the look out for him. If the height of the above man had been given, we think we could speak as to his identity.

THE BOUNDARIES OF FREEDOM.—About fifty feet of the wall of the Penitentiary at Alton, Illinois, fell down a few days ago. A cow was the only victim of the damage, and none of the convicts had an opportunity of benefiting by the unexpected enlargement of their boundaries.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TROOPS.—A volunteer, who in company with two companions forced himself into the house of Miss Lavinia Mitchell, in N. O., met with a Mexican reception. He followed her into a side room against her will, when she fired a pistol at him and shot him in the neck. The volunteer and his aids then withdrew, and the woman was arrested for opening the war this side the Rio Grande.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Sullivan County Whig contains an account of a dreadful case of murder and suicide which occurred at Grahamsville, in that county, on the 20th ult. During the absence of her husband, Mrs. Barclay cut her step-daughter's throat with a razor, and then cut her own. On the return of the husband he found them lying in their gore, quite dead.

INDEPENDENT POLICE.—There has been an Independent Police established in the City of Pittsburgh, Penn. Its members consist of Messrs. Robert Hague, John Fox and Thomas Johnson, all experienced officers. Their exertions will doubtless be beneficial to the community.

DESERVED DISGRACE.—A member of the Missouri Legislature, has been unanimously expelled from his seat in the Assembly, for insulting a respectable married female, in the streets of Jefferson city. In addition to insulting the lady he had beaten her husband for interfering. He was obliged to fly to avoid lynch law, and the ignominious expulsion followed immediately after. The following is the resolution of the House of which he was a member:

"Resolved, That B. F. WALKER, Representative elect from the county of Dade, be, and is hereby, expelled during the remainder of the session of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, from, and deprived of all right to claim, his seat upon the floor of this House, for conduct which has rendered him infamous and unfit to associate with gentlemen and represent a decent constituency."

SING SING STATE PRISON.

Annual Report of Inspectors—Great Decrease of Expenses—Increase of Price of Convict Labor—Injurious Competition of Convict Labor of other States, with the Free Labor of New-York—Beneficial use of Tobacco among Convicts—New Contracts—Number of Convicts Employed, &c.

The Annual Report of the Inspectors and Officers of the Mount Pleasant State Prison, lies before us, and it represents the financial condition and prospects of the Institution as materially improved during the present year, the expenses exceeding its earnings only \$854.19, while for the past several years its earnings have not approached its ordinary annual expenses within \$18,000. This gratifying change has been produced chiefly by the exercise of a rigid and stringent economy in expenditures, the actual earnings of the prison not having materially varied from those of the preceding year. The present Board of Inspectors have made no contract for convict labor at less than 23 cents per day, but the contracts for 1843 having five years yet to run, contract the labor of 275 men at 23 cents per day, which, at present rates, is a loss to the prison of \$5000 per annum. Recent contract has been entered into with Alfred Marvel, of Woodbury, Connecticut, for the employment of from 20 to 30 female convicts in the manufacture of buttons at 20 cents per day, which will prove highly profitable, as their employment heretofore has produced little aid in support of the prison.

Another contract has also recently been entered into for the employment of from 30 to 150 men for five years, in the manufacture of lime, at 40 cents per day for each man, and five cents per ton for the stone used for the lime, as taken from the quarry.

In connexion with the financial interests of the prison, the Inspectors call the attention of the Legislature and the mechanics of the state, to a feature in the operation of the restrictive law of 1842, which was enacted as follows:—

"§ 2. No convict who shall hereafter be sentenced to imprisonment in either of the State prisons of this State, shall, in such prison, be permitted to work, except as is hereinafter provided, at any other mechanical trade than that which, as shall appear by the certificate of the clerk of the court in which he was convicted, such convict having learned and practiced previous to his conviction, or in the making or manufacture of articles for which the chief supply for the consumption of the country, is imported without the United States." [Session Laws 1842, p. 123.]

It does not seem to have been considered, that this law not only depresses the market value of our own prison labor, but furnishes a positive protection to the prison labor of sister states, and invites all the penitentiaries of the Union into competition with the free labor of New-York. It is well known that New-York city furnishes the largest market for prison, as for about every other kind of manufacture in our country. It is not so well known that this is the only state that protects its free labor from competition with its convict labor to any extent.

More than one-third of the whole earnings of the Massachusetts Penitentiary at Charlestown, are derived from cutting stone. There is likewise a large contract at that prison for the manufacture of brushes. The state prison at Westfield, in Connecticut, has for a number of years paid a large revenue to the state treasury from the proceeds of convict labor, employed in chair-seating, shoe-making, cutlery, smithery, and cabinet-making. The convicts at the new state prison at Trenton, in New-Jersey, are mostly employed in chair-seating and shoe-making. Nearly one-half of the convicts both in the Maine and Vermont penitentiaries, are employed at shoe-making. All this labor of these several penitentiaries in states, for most of whose surplus labor New-York has been, and must continue to be a prominent market, comes within the restrictions of the act of 1842 above quoted. And we are not at liberty to contract for the services of a single convict upon any such branch of industry, unless he had been engaged in that trade previously to his conviction here. The consequence is, that our legislation in attempting to protect our own free labor from competition with convict labor, is in fact protecting to precisely the same extent, the convict labor of all the neighboring states, at the expense of the free labor of this state, and in certain cases paying a bounty upon foreign prison labor, for several branches of industry which would come within the operation of the restrictive law of 1842. We will enumerate the articles of ship-hats as an instance, are not manufactured in this state to any extent, if at all, but are mostly wrought in the Eastern states, by prison labor and otherwise, and yet the state of New-York furnishes a larger market for this article probably, than an equal area upon any portion of the globe. If our penitentiaries were permitted by law to engage in this manufacture, they would compete with none of our domestic free labor, and might be enabled to furnish an article of almost infinite consumption in this state, without touching the interests of her citizens except to advance them.

"The protection furnished by this law to neighboring states in the manufacture of shoes and cabinet-ware, seems to be equally unfavourable to the interests of our own citizens, and inconsistent with the design contemplated by the passage of that law. Under these circumstances, the undersigned respectfully invite your honorable body to consider the propriety of so modifying the law to which reference has been made, as to limit its restriction upon convict labor to those branches of industry, the chief supply of which, for the consumption of this state, is imported from without the state of New-York."

After passing over various matters connected with the internal discipline of the prison, and allusion to the advantage on that point that appears to have been produced by allowing the use of tobacco in moderate quantities, to those convicts who were habituated to it previous to sentence, the Inspector's report concludes with a recommendation that they should be supplied with the testimony upon which conviction is had, in order to form a correct opinion of the offences of which the criminals are convicted, and the leading details of their criminal history.

This we consider as a most valuable suggestion, and its accomplishment would place in the hands of the keepers a guide, not only in their interrogation of the convicts, would place them in a position whereby they could readily measure the truth of their various representations, and be better qualified to advise the discipline best adapted to each particular case. At present, the certificate of conviction that accompanies the convict, merely states his statutory offence, whereas quite as great diversity of character and of depravity, may be found among convicts sentenced for the same offence, and for the same period, as exists between those sentenced for the longest and shortest terms known to our criminal code.

The report of H. P. ROWELL, Esq., the able and intelligent agent, accompanies that of the Inspectors, and presents a complete view of the domestic economy and financial condition of the prison, which is highly creditable to his character as a public officer. He recommends on the score of economy and humanity, the abolishment of the present mode of supplying the prisoners with their meals in their cells, and introducing in its stead the table system, as has been adopted with salutary effect in all our Eastern prisons.

In relation to the employment of prisoners, and contracts for the year, he presents the following statement:

"The cost per diem for each of the convicts during the year, has been 19 cents and 7 mills.

The productive male convicts are employed as follows:

On file contract, for James Horner,	148
At carpet weaving, for John Humphries,	60
At do do Hotchkiss and Smith,	46
At boots and shoes, for Robert Wilton,	40
On saddlery hardware contract, for Wm. J. Buck,	48
On hat contract, for Wm. H. White,	25
On fur cutting contract, for Wm. A. White,	40
On cooper contract, for Henry R. Hubbell,	44
On toy contract, for James Spencer,	3
At shade painting, for John W. Redfield,	2
In stone shop, stone cutters, barrow-men and waiters,	30
In State shop, carpenters,	8
In smith shop, smiths and helpers,	6
In quarry,	2
On the excavation for the water works,	40
At work on the reservoir,	24
Cutting stone for do	19

In addition to this there are 158 convicts employed as waiters, nurses, teamsters, etc., etc.

"The contract for marble for Grace Church, N. Y., has been completed during the past year, and some progress has been made in cutting the stone necessary for the Rectory of said church. There has been a considerable quantity of stone delivered to the Naval and Small Pox Hospital, Brooklyn, under a previous contract. It is somewhat expected that a quantity sufficient for the completion of both these jobs, will be quarried and delivered this fall. A contract has been made with Dr. R. T. Underhill, to furnish him with rough pecked ashlar, for the basement, and marble trimmings for a brick house, now in course of erection by him in New-York city—(Florence's in Broadway). A contract has also been made with Thornton M. Niven, Esq., to furnish him with the building stone necessary for the erection of the church of the Puritans, N. Y.

"The above are all the engagements of much moment, entered into during the past year for the supply of marble for building purposes.

"A contract has been entered into with William Radford, Esq. of New-York, for the supply of the convicts with rations for the year commencing November 1st, 1846, at six dollars and sixty-nine cents per hundred rations."

The Matron denies in her report that she has circulated licentious books in the prison, or adopted Fourierism or any other ism as a study for convicts.

The reports of the Chaplain and Physician are also annexed, and appear to be clear and conclusive as to the faithful performance of their duties.

MURDERERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—There are a lot of braves and assassins now in New Orleans who have temporarily joined the army in the expectation that their position will save them from stringent prosecution in case they should be detected. Several murders have been committed by these wretches, the last of which was the slaughter of a Spaniard named John Leboris on the highway, and the fatal stabbing of a slave of Madame Veau. The police of N. O. should exert themselves to ferret out these villains in justice to the honorable and patriotic bands of volunteers who are daily arriving in their city.

CHEROKEE MURDERS.—The Cherokee Country, already so notorious for murders, appears to be adding to its sanguinary character every day. By the last accounts from the oft mentioned "Goring Snake District" we have seven men wounded and a woman killed by some assassins who discharged their pieces among a collection of natives at a dance. Another case is the deliberate murder of a Creek Indian in another County by a drunken white man. The latter murderer, did not escape, but was convicted and is sentenced to death.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A robbery on the highway was committed, near Norwalk, in Lower Canada, on the night of the 30th January, by 4 foot-pads, on a lone traveller. The robbers were all disguised, and wore white hats.

New Counterfeits.

BANK OF CHARLESTON: 20's.—The Augusta Constitutionalist says: "We have been shown a counterfeit bill of Twenty Dollars, purporting to be of the Bank of Charleston, which was passed upon a youth, the clerk of one of the merchants, on Wednesday last. The bill is nearly new, rudely executed, and on inferior paper—the vignette is indistinct and the signatures not very skillfully imitated. A practised eye will at once detect the counterfeit."

NATIONAL BANK.—Notes on this bank in this city, of the denomination of one dollar altered to 20's, are in circulation.

BANK OF NEWBURGH 10's.—A man who gave his name as John Wilson was arrested on Saturday evening last on a charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit Ten Dollar bill, purporting to have been issued by the Bank of Newburgh, at the store of C. & A. Wildey, No. 451 Hudson street, in payment for a small amount of dry goods. On being informed that the bill was worthless, the accused offered to give the clerk other money if he would accompany him a short distance; but instead of doing so, however, he proceeded to commit an assault and battery upon the clerk. He was finally taken into custody and committed to prison.

FRAUDULENT MONEY.—A man named Cohen was arrested on a charge of passing spurious money at a store in the 2d Ward; and Jeremiah Time was arrested by officer Allen, charged with passing bad money to Timothy Desmond in the 4th Ward. They were both locked up for examination.

BANK OF WILMINGTON AND BRANDYWINE.—Three men were arrested on Tuesday of last week at Elkton, Md., for attempting to pass a counterfeit \$19 note, of the Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Del. The counterfeit was poor.

Attempted Murder—Escape of the Assassin—His Description—Police on the Alert.

POLICE OFFICE, SCHENECTADY, Feb. 7, 1847.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES:

Gentlemen—A young man by the name of Thomas Butler was stabbed with a dirk knife on the evening of the 6th inst., by Edward Thomas, Jr., and it is thought by the physicians that he will die. Thomas has escaped, and gone east, to New York or Boston it is thought. He will probably ship as a hand on board of some vessel, as he had but little money. He was born and brought up here. He is about eighteen years of age, 5 feet 3 inches high, quite slender, light complexion, light hair, curled a little at the ends, quite pale or consumptive looking, spare face, sharp nose, and has a slight twitch of the face. He had on when he left, dark mixed coat, grey pants, and cloth or plush cap. We are anxious to have him arrested. Please notify the police and much oblige yours

Respectfully,

H. B. AUSTIN, POLICE JUSTICE.

P. S.—It is stated by those acquainted with Thomas that he has a slight impediment—hesitation or stammering in his speech, but it is very slight.

Supposed Murder of a Negro Boy in Moyamensing Prison—Mysterious Operation—Call upon the Coroner.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1847.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES:

Gentlemen—I perceive by a report, in the Philadelphia Sun of this morning, that a negro boy, named James Hopkins, came to his death under very mysterious circumstances, a short time ago, in the county prison, situated in the township of Moyamensing. I have made some inquiry respecting the affair, and though I do not wish to detract from the characteristic energy of the reporter for the Sun, yet, permit me to add, that from the evidence which I have been enabled to learn, that I believe the boy Hopkins to have been cruelly murdered. The statement which has been made through the Sun is true, and will doubtless lead to a legal investigation. The sister of the deceased, says that she visited her brother during his last illness, and he says the keeper "jumped on him until his guts came out." This is his language, which to a refined ear may appear harsh. The statement of the keeper is, that the dying boy did "not blame any body but himself." Can we have any better proof of the truly Christian forgiveness of that "Son of Ethiopia." When his soul was flickering betwixt life and death, when the gloom of the future began to envelope him—when he knew that in a few hours he must die, and go to the presence of him who knoweth all things—in that spirit of forgiveness which would reflect honor upon the Christian, he (if the keeper speaks truly) breathed out forgiveness to the man who took upon himself the authority to castigate him with a knotted leather strap.

The doings in our county prison are kept as a divine oracle. Crime, no doubt, of the worst kind is continually perpetrated within its gloomy walls, but they are not penetrable except to those who are directly interested. Mysterious deaths have sometimes occurred, but having gained the credit of a nine days' renown, are then steeped in the waters of Lethe, and soon forgotten. I trust, for the sake of humanity and for justice, that the death of the colored boy above alluded to will be legally investigated by our present efficient Coroner, N. B. Leidy, who, it appears, was never advised of the mysterious affair.

Yours, &c.,

TRUTH.

COMPLIMENTARY BALL.—A Complimentary Ball is to be given on Tuesday evening next at the Castle Garden, to Mr. G. R. Rappaport, a very excellent man and worthy member of the fire department, whose whole stock of tools and other earthly goods, were destroyed at the recent fire in Canal street. The ball is got up by his brother firemen, and it is to be hoped it will be as well attended as the compliment is deserved.

PASS HIM ROUND.—The Rochester Democrat cautions the public against a villain named Daniel Uthank, who, during the last fourteen years has married five wives in different parts of the United States, and abandoned all in turn. He is thus described:

He was last seen in Canada. He is 38 years of age, light complexion, rather bold, about 5 feet 9 inches in height, thick set, weight about 160 pounds, black eyes, had one of his arms marked with a square and compass and flowers on one or both, and also a ring around one of his fingers—all with India ink—is a blacksmith by trade, an excellent stove-mount, and he is supposed to be around some furnace in Canada. He took away a pattern to make irons for revolving clothes-lines, which he may be peddling.

Editors of newspapers will subserve the interests of humanity by publishing the above facts, both in the United States and Canada, and throughout the world.

JEW MIKE.—This despicable petty pickpocket was arrested this week, in this city, in the act of robbing a gentleman's pocket. The court of Sessions should punish him to the extent of the law.

ESCAPED CONVICTS—PERHAPS.—The St. Louis Organ notices the arrest in that city, of two suspicious persons who are strongly supposed to be escaped from some penitentiary. It was noticed that their heads had the appearance of having been shaved on one side. "On being locked up," says the above journal, "they refused to give any account of themselves." What penitentiary has lost any convicts?

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.—The General Council of New Orleans has adopted a supplementary ordinance, establishing a uniform rate of taxation on hawkers, pedlars, coffee houses, &c. &c., and creating additional charges. Dealers in patent medicines are to pay, according to said ordinance, a tax of \$50; dyers and scourers a tax of \$10; intelligence offices \$10; coal, wood and lumber-yards \$20; boarding houses for seamen, where a bar is kept \$200, where no bar is kept 30.

NEGRO STEALING.—A fellow by the name of Ward has recently been playing Murrell's game of negro-stealing in the South. A slave whom he had decoyed from his master in South Carolina, and brought to New Orleans for sale, was arrested in that city and disclosed the whole affair. He said that he had been decoyed away under a promise of being taken to a free state; but finding he was in the hands of a treacherous man, he now wanted to go back to his master. Ward got wind of what was going on, and managed to get out the way.

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The Sullivan County Whig, gives the particulars of a most awful murder of a young girl by her step-mother, and the death of the latter by suicide. The horrible affair took place at Neversink, N. J., on the 19th January. Anna Barkley was the name of the mother, and Amy that of the daughter, who was eleven years of age. It appears that the step-mother had long imbibed a spirit of hatred towards the child. On the morning of the 19th ult. Mr. Barkley arose early, made a fire and called his wife. He informed her that he was going to a neighbor's, about three-fourths of a mile distant, and wished her to call Amy and send her of an errand. On returning, when near the house, he heard the boy scream, saying "mother has killed Amy and killed herself." He ran in and found his wife and daughter lying upon the floor with their throats cut—dead and weltering in their gore. The boy stated that Amy arose, dressed herself, and went to the corner of the room to get her mittens; her mother immediately seized her by the throat with one hand, and choked her; the girl screamed; his mother with her other hand then took a razor from a shelf, opened the case, took the razor therefrom, and opened it with her teeth. The boy sprang for the razor, but his mother pushed him back, and drew the blade across the throat of Amy. He then seized the youngest child, (a babe,) and ran with it toward the outward door. His mother bade him stop and sprang toward him; but he told her that his father was coming and kept on. She looked out of the window, saw her husband and then stepped back, cut her throat from ear to ear and fell upon the floor lifeless.

Stabbing.—A colored woman named Mary Johnson, of 111 Sullivan street, has been arrested and committed for having attempted to take the life of her husband by stabbing him in the head.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF THE LIFE OF AN ACTOR. BY F. C. WENTZ.—The above is the title of two neat volumes of 200 pages each, which narrate the amusing passages in the varying and motley life of an actor. For the amusement of a leisure hour, there is, perhaps no description of light reading which can so often the time more agreeably than the lively passages of these volumes. They treat of prominent incidents and characters in the theatrical profession, with a freedom which can nowhere else be found; and the progressive history of the Drama through the time of the work, connects the interest, and inclines the reader to the end. It is published by Burgess, Stringer & Co., 323 Broadway, at 37 cents a volume.

For the trials and proceedings of the Court of Sessions, see next page.

Arrested on a Bench Warrant.—Some time ago, a young man named Edward McLaughlin was arrested on a charge of burglary, but was permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, and judgment was suspended in his case, on condition that he would enter the U. S. service. He was accordingly sent to Fort Hamilton, from whence he effected his escape. He has therefore been re-arrested, by virtue of a bench warrant, and committed to await the action of the court.

Diamond Breastpin and Bracelet.—An owner wanted for a diamond breastpin, a cluster of diamonds, surrounded by others of a smaller size. Apply to Mr. Corey, Clerk of Police at the 3rd District Court, Essex Market. An owner is also wanted for a closely worked gold bracelet, set with a cluster of Diamonds in the centre, for which apply to officer Reilyea, at the Essex Market Police Court, or Jared L. Moore, jeweller, 112 Chatham st.

Arrest of Burglars.—Officers Keating and Miller, of the Second Ward, on Saturday night arrested Edward Devere, Peter Winslow, and Charles Fullman, on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises at the junction of Park Row and Nassau streets, with intent to rob the same. They were found in the building and upon searching their persons a large number of skeleton keys and other burglarious implements were found. They were all looked up for examination.

Picking Ladies' Pockets.—A respectable female named Catherine Malone, while engaged in Public worship at St. Peter's Church, Barclay street, Sunday, perceiving that some person had hold of her dress, turned and discovered a young man who was kneeling by her side, at work picking her pocket, having previously cut her dress with a pair of scissors. On being detected, he arose and ran out of the church, and after passing through several streets, mingled with the congregation worshipping in the Catholic Church in James street, where, on attempting a repetition of his depredations, he was taken into custody. On his person were found sundry pocket handkerchiefs and other property.

Shooting with intent to kill.—A man named Robert Love, residing at the corner of 8th Av. and 24th street, was arrested on Friday last for having shot at Mr. H. Darling with intent to kill him. It appears that Darling had impugned the chastity of his wife and went to see him on the subject. On proceeding to Love's house he found him in front of his door with a gun in his hand and in company with his brother. He told Love that he was just the man he wanted to see, whereupon the former replied that if he wanted to see him he had better walk up stairs. Darling accepted the invitation—the two brothers going on before. No sooner had Robert Love reached the head of the stairs however, than he suddenly turned upon Darling and pointing the gun at him ordered him to depart on pain of death. Darling retreated at once, but before he could get out of the house Love discharged the gun, lodging the load directly over Darling's head. After an examination, Justice Merritt held Love to bail in the sum of \$1000.

Female Burglar Caught.—Wm. Bergen and his reputed wife, Eliza Bergen, for some time past residents at 35 Deabrosses street, were arrested on Saturday night on a charge of Burglary; the latter having been detected in her operations, and from the facts that have come to light, the latter person is supposed to have had considerable experience in this line of business. It appears that Mr. Charles Daly, of 446 Washington street, some time ago, had \$130 in money, a book containing credits of deposits in the Savings Bank, and other property stolen from his house; and continuing to miss from time to time property from his rooms, resolved to watch, and if possible discover the thief. Shortly after retiring to his room on Saturday evening, he heard a noise in an adjoining apartment and on proceeding cautiously observed Mrs. Bergen leaving the room, and instantly seized her and transferred her to the custody of officer Gavigan, of the 6th ward, to whom she made loud protestations of her innocence, and invited them to accompany her to her residence, and search the same. Taking her at her word one or two officers proceeded to her house, and on making an examination of a straw bed, found the identical Savings Bank book, and a box that had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Daly; also a new shawl worth \$12, several yards of flannel and a lot of dry goods, supposed to have been stolen. This female burglar was duly provided with matches and the key of Mr. Daly's door, which had been taken away sometime previously, two large brass keys tied up in paper, were likewise found at her residence, together with \$19 in money upon her person, \$10 of which (two half eagles) are supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Daly. Her husband was shortly afterwards arrested at a porter house near by, and both committed for examination.

[OFFICIAL.]

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, Oct. 24, 1846.

It being supposed that advertising deserters in the "National Police Gazette," may have a tendency to check desertion by increasing the chances of the apprehension of the offender, a large subscription to the paper has been authorized, by the Secretary of War, with a view to its general distribution among the troops.

Accordingly every company, military post, and recruiting station, will be supplied with a copy; and commanders of posts and companies and recruiting officers, are enjoined to make such disposition of the paper as may best accomplish the object of the government in subscribing for it. Should a post or rendezvous be broken up, the station of a company changed, or should the Gazette fail to be regularly received, immediate notice thereof must be given by the officer concerned, to the Superintendent of the recruiting service in New-York, who will promptly communicate the same to the Editors. In like manner, if a soldier desert from any company, or a recruit from a rendezvous, the company commander, or recruiting officer, will at once forward his description direct to the Superintendent, in order that no time may be lost in advertising him.

By command of Major General Scott:

Court of General Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Alderman Brady and Livingston.

Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury for the February term is composed of the following named gentlemen: who were sworn in and entered upon their duties: Daniel Stanton, James Brooks, William Cunningham, John B. Collins, Wm. B. Draper, Thomas Dolan, Albert Garrett, James Hunter, Joseph Kester, (Fulton), Michael, Alexander McGarty, Peter E. Mahoney, Columbus McGuire, Moses E. Taylor, Joseph W. Leary, William Woolley, and Anthony Winans—16.

Panel Jury.—The names of 34 persons notified to appear and serve as petit jurors were called, but only 19 appeared.

Jurors Pined.—Twelve of the petit jury who were summoned to appear and serve at the last term; and failed to do so, were fined \$25 each for such neglect.

Sentences.—Geo. W. Ellison and John Townsend, convicted at the December term of grand larceny, in stealing \$100 from the Office of Brown & Bell, in the 11th ward, were called up and sentenced to the state prison for two years and three months each.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A colored man named John Bailey was placed upon trial on a charge of grand larceny, in having stolen, on the 4th of December last, \$100 in bank notes and silver coins, from the office of Hamilton Murray, No. 30 Mechanics' Exchange. After an investigation of the case, the Recorder charged the jury, who found a verdict of not guilty.

Application for Judgment on Demurrer.—At the November term of this court Mrs. McLaughlin, one of the deputy keepers of the penitentiary, was indicted for receiving property to escape from Blackwell's Island on the evening prior to the last election, their terms of imprisonment not having expired. The counsel for the accused demurred to the indictment, and contended its legality. The demurrer was argued by the counsel for the accused, and opposed by the public prosecutor, at the last term. Judgment having been reserved by this court, the Recorder proceeded at the present time to give a decision in the case. He read an elaborate opinion overruling the demurrer, and giving judgment in favor of the people. The acting District Attorney then moved for judgment against the prisoner McLaughlin. This was opposed by Mr. Russell, of the counsel for defense, who claimed the right to plead to the indictment. A decision upon this new point was reserved till Wednesday.

The court then adjourned till Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

TUESDAY.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—James O'Brien was placed upon trial for the above named offense, in stealing on the 20th day of December last, a trunk containing 3 pairs of pantaloons, 5 shirts, two vests, 1 jacket and a pocketbook containing \$10 in silver coin, all the property valued at \$72, belonging to the Rev. James H. Sewall, of Philadelphia. Shortly after the robbery the prisoner was arrested by Officer Dwyer, and the property found in his possession.

On the part of the defense, it was shown that up to the time of the commission of this robbery the prisoner's character was good. Wm. Shales Esq., summed up the case on the part of the prisoner, and the District Attorney for the people. The Recorder charged the jury, who, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to be confined in the State Prison for the term of two years.

Trial for Burglary.—A man named John Carroll was put upon trial for a burglary in the third degree, in having, on the night of the 1st of December last, entered the porter house of Samuel Betts, No. 40 Hammerley st., and stole the following property, viz.: a clock, looking-glass, six pictures, and 100 silver, valued at \$24.50. The property stolen was found at the pawn-broker's shop where the prisoner had pledged there for a small amount. The deposition of the witness, taken before the committing magistrate, at the time of his arrest, was read in evidence, in which he declined answering any questions tending to criminate himself. The Recorder charged the jury, who found the accused guilty of a petit larceny, and he was remanded to be tried on another charge.

Recommendations.—Foster, Joseph A. Dunn, Charles Thompson, and Caleb Weaver, indicted for selling lottery tickets. Cornelius Sullivan, for grand larceny, and Joseph Cherry, Elizabeth Wright, and Timothy Shaw, severely failing to appear and answer their recognizances were declared forfeited.

WEDNESDAY.

Sentences of Deputy Keeper McLaughlin.—Francis McLaughlin, late a Deputy Keeper in the Penitentiary, indicted for having, on the night of the 2d of November last, aided in the escape of a number of prisoners from Blackwell's Island, that they might vote at the election on the following day, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be confined in the city prison for 30 days, and pay a fine of \$250.

Trial for Murder.—Joshua Edwards was put on his trial for murder, in having on the 16th of November last, killed the left ear of William McGorm, off, while engaged in a quarrel. The jury found the accused guilty of assault and battery only; the case being of a very aggravated character, the court sentenced him to Blackwell's Island for one year.

For passing a False Token.—John Carroll was then placed on his trial for having on the 16th of November last, obtained from the store of John M. Berrien & Brother, 15 locks, worth about \$11, by means of an order, purporting to have been drawn by a Mr. John Campbell, paper dealer in Nassau street. The jury found the accused guilty.

THURSDAY.

Trial for Assault and Battery.—Nicholas E. B. Snyder was put on his trial, yesterday, for assaulting Assistant Alderman Dougherty. The jury after an absence of about half an hour, returned into Court and rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Plea of Guilty.—John R. Shoals, indicted for grand larceny, in having, on the 29th of January last, stolen six diamond pins, worth \$150, from the store of Jared L. Moore, in Chatham street, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence.

Plea of Perjury.—Cornelius W. Terhune, counselor at law, was then put on his trial for having, on the 24th of September last, falsely perjured another counselor at law, named Henry Alker, and in such assumed character, received from Xavier Vallat the sum of \$10, which was intended to be paid to the person so perjured.

For the prosecution, Mr. Vallat deposed, that on the day in question he visited the police office, on account of a nephew having been arrested, and in whose behalf he understood that his brother, the lad's father, had employed an counsel, a Mr. Henry Alker, that observing his nephew-in-law and niece engaged in conversation with the defendant, and supposed him to be Mr. Alker, and on inquiring of the defendant whether his name was Alker, replied that it was; also that he had been employed by complainant's brother, and that with the understanding that no fee had been paid to the said counselor, was induced to deliver into the hands of the defendant the sum of \$10. Shortly after which, complainant accompanied the defendant to the cell of the lad, was informed that the defendant's name was not Alker, and that he had not been employed on behalf of the boy Amelie Vallat; that witness subsequently became acquainted with Mr. Alker, and at his request made the complaint against Counselor Terhune.

At this stage of the proceedings, the Court adjourned.

FRIDAY.

Trial of Counselor Terhune, resumed.—Amelie Vallat, the lad referred to in the report of this trial yesterday,

was brought from the House of Refuge by virtue of an order from the Court, and examined for the defense. Witness deposed that he had known the defendant by sight for sometime, and became acquainted with him a few days before he, witness, was arrested, but did not know his name. Witness did not speak to Terhune about obtaining an examination before the magistrate; did not direct the defendant to go to witness' father about being employed as a counsel, in the case; that when defendant called at the cell of witness with Xavier Vallat, witness told his uncle that the person with him was not Mr. Alker, who had been employed; that Mr. Terhune told Mr. Vallat that his name was Alker Terhune; that Mr. Alker had previously visited witness in prison, and knew that he was engaged to defend witness.

John F. Littlejohn, deposed that he was in the office of Mr. Terhune one morning about 9 o'clock, when a person called to see Mr. Terhune in relation to a boy who had been arrested; that the person who called and Mr. Terhune went out together.

The case was summed up by A. D. Russell Esq., on the part of the defendant, and by Jonas E. Phillips Esq., on the part of the people. It was then submitted under a charge of the Recorder, and the jury rendered a verdict of guilty, whereupon he was committed to await the sentence of the Court.

Trial for Highway Robbery.—Wm. Davis impeached with Wm. Silvey, previously tried, and found guilty of having knocked down a sailor named Lucas Bennett, on the night of the 19th of October last, and robbed him of a watch, breast-pin, and a purse containing \$2, was then put on his second trial for the offense, the jury on the former trial having been unable to agree upon a verdict, and on which occasion the facts were fully reported. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

SATURDAY.

Cornelius W. Terhune, counselor at law, convicted of a misdemeanor, was sentenced to 30 days in the city and prison to have his name stricken from the rolls of the court.

John Carroll, convicted of a petit larceny and obtaining goods by a false token; 18 months in the penitentiary.

Wm. Davis, convicted of highway robbery; 10 years and 6 months in the State Prison.

MONDAY.

Trial for Assaulting a Wife.—A man about fifty years of age, named Benjamin Furman, was placed at the bar for trial, on a charge of having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon his wife, on the 26th of January last. The accused was found guilty. The Court, suspended judgment in his case, and he was discharged.

Sentence.—A short time ago a lad named Edward McLaughlin, was placed at the bar on a charge of burglary in the third degree, permitted to plead guilty to a petit larceny, and the sentence of the Court suspended on condition of the prisoner's enlistment in the United States service. After being transferred from the City Prison to Fort Hamilton, with a view of carrying out the intentions of the Court, the prisoner effected his escape; was re-arrested on Saturday last, by virtue of a bench warrant, brought into Court this morning, and sent for six months to the penitentiary.

Grand Larceny.—Catherine Reed and Mary Kenney, were sent called to trial on a charge of having abstracted from the pockets of William Dunn, of Fresh ton, N. J. the sum of \$200, in gold coin, also a watch, worth \$15, while in their company at a dance house on the Five Points, on the night of the 2nd instant. They were found guilty, and sentenced to three years and three months in the State Prison.

Burglary.—Aaron Burtis alias Allen Burtis alias Alburis, was tried on an indictment for burglary in the 2d degree, in having on the night of the 16th of January, 1846, broken into the store of Baldwin Gardner, at the corner of Rensselaer street and Broadway, with intent to rob the same. On the part of the prosecution, it was shown that the panel of the store door was out; that the accused was observed in the yard, and made his escape; that he was pursued and arrested by a policeman, as he was running away, and that he had not been lost sight of from the time of being detected in his burglarious operations, to that of his arrest; that on his clothes being searched, they were found white with lime, rubbed off the yard fence while making his escape.

For the defense, his counsel, contended that a burglary had not been committed, inasmuch as the accused had not entered the premises; that the taking a panel out, or cutting a hole with a bracebit, &c., did not constitute a burglary, which point being conceded by the District Attorney, the jury, under the suggestion of the Court, found the accused guilty of an attempt to commit a burglary, whereupon he was sentenced to be in the State Prison for the term of two years and six months.

Plea of Guilty.—John Williams, colored, indicted for a grand larceny in having stolen about \$500 worth of goods from the store of Willet McCord, corner of Nassau and Liberty streets, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for the term of two years and three months.

TUESDAY.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A colored lad, named Theodore Johnson, was placed at the bar for trial, this morning, on a charge of having been concerned with another colored lad, in stealing a quantity of clothing, alleged to be worth \$25, the property of Mr. James Halstead, of No. 30 Barclay street on the evening of the 18th of January last. The jury found the accused guilty, and the Court consigned him to the House of Refuge.

Trial for Receiving Stolen Property.—William Bell was then called to trial, on an indictment for receiving stolen goods, in having on the 29th of January, purchased from a lad named John R. Shoals, three diamond breast-pins, stolen by the latter from the store of Jared L. Moore, No. 113 Chatham street, knowing at the time, that the property in question had been stolen.

On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Moore described the property stolen, and the value of the same, viz. \$150. The lad who stole the property from the store of Mr. Moore was then called to the stand, and testified that he sold the stolen jewelry to Bell, and had also sold stolen goods there before, with the knowledge of Bell, who invited him always to come to him and sell.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before the Recorder and Alderman Stone and Brady.

Friday, Jan. 20.

Jacob Southerland was tried for stealing leather: penitentiary 6 months. Margaret Doyle and Jacob Flynn stealing calico: Margaret, penitentiary 3 months; Flynn, judgment suspended. Robert Thompson and John Riley stealing brook and falls: penitentiary 3 months. George Seafus, stealing a vest; penitentiary 3 months. Eliza Clark, stealing \$15 of Alpacas; penitentiary 3 months. Owen Locklin, stealing jacket: penitentiary 2 months. In all the other cases of conviction judgment was suspended. Adjourned.

TUESDAY.

Abraham Patterson was tried for stealing overcoat and rigging; city prison 16 days. Thomas Mathews for stealing a stand; judgment suspended. John Glass stealing a man; judgment suspended. Henry Gilligan stealing money; city prison 10 days. He was taken from Court to prison by force. Charles Mayo, assault and battery on his wife; judgment suspended. All the others were discharged for the want of witnesses. Adjourned.

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More than one thousand cases of Chronic Rheumatism have been cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1844.

To Dr. Townsend—Sir: I think it my duty to return you my own sincere thanks for the benefits I have experienced by the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. I was afflicted for many months with Rheumatic pains, and also inflammation of the Liver, the sufferings which I endured from these diseases rendered my life a burden to me. I tried every remedy that was prescribed for me, from three of the best physicians in the city, but without receiving any permanent benefit. I considered myself incurable, but by the advice of a friend was induced to try your Compound. I had but faint hopes of success, but I am happy to say, I had not taken more than half a bottle before I experienced relief; this induced me to persevere in its use, and two bottles have effected an entire cure. It is now some months since I used your remedy, and I am grateful and happy to say that I never enjoyed better health.

I shall take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, for by its use I firmly believe my life was saved.

WILLIAM B. MORGAN,
43 Canal street, corner of Broadway.

Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which, we believe, will convince the most sceptical of the virtues of the Extract.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—Feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with the breaking out of ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most parts of my body; my legs were one complete mass of corruption; it got into my eyes and ears and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and immediately as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared; my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written, conveys but a faint idea of my loathsome situation, for I could scarcely sleep, and what I eat I almost invariably vomited up. If I do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton, and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,
129 Washington street.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for insipient consumption, barrenness, leucorrhoea, or whites, obstructed or difficult menstruation, incontinence of urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent causes, or produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Dr. Townsend—My wife being greatly diseased by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain, and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her to health. Being grateful for the benefit she received, I take pleasure in acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

M. D. MOORE,
corner of Grand and Lydus streets.
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is to certify that we, the undersigned Physicians of the city of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. Felling, M.D.; J. Wilson, M.D.; R. B. Briggs, M.D.; F. E. Elmendorf, M.D.
Albany, April 1, 1845.

Greenport, July 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of diseases arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two doses, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,

A. C. PRESTON, M.D.
Principal office, 125 Fulton-st., Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State-st., Boston; Dr. Dyott & Sons, 132 North-Second-st., Philadelphia; S. S. Hanes, Druggist, Baltimore; Durol & Co., Richmond; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 101 Charles-st., New Orleans; 160 South Pearl-st., Albany; R. Van Buskirk, 292 Broad, corner of Market-st., Newark, N. J.; and by principal druggists generally throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.
None genuine, unless put up in the large square bottle, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of S. F. TOWNSEND, and the name blown on the glass.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purger of the blood, and a derisor or alterative. It stands infinitely above all other preparations or combinations of Mercury, in its purgative properties are alone of inestimable value. For these Pills may be taken daily for any purpose, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good Muscular dose, which these Pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that deadly specific. The YETTS are not injured—the bones and limbs are not paralyzed—no—but in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation is evident in every movement of the body. Brandreth's Pills are indeed a Universal Remedy, for they cure opposite diseases: they cure INFLAMMATION and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM; they cure DIABETES and a STOPPAGE OF URINE. They cure DYSPEPSIA and CONSTITUTIONAL COSTIVENESS. They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, because they cleanse and purify the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE.

In all cases they will be found a safe and simple remedy, yet all powerful for the removal of diseases, whether chronic or recent, infectious or otherwise. They do not render the system liable to be affected by any changes of temperature. The very cause, or occasion of the human frame being affected by colds and coughs is removed by their use. Therefore, they may be used at all times and seasons without damage, and change of diet, and any extra care is unnecessary.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS CURE CHILLS & FEVER.
GATTSVILLE, N. C., Sept. 28, 1845.

Dr. B. BRANDRETH—

Dear Sir—I have been an agent for the sale of your valuable Pills for the last five years. They did not seem to sell much at first, but after some experience I have found them to sell better than any other Pill. I am an agent for the sale of some six or eight other kinds of Pills, and I can say with safety, that I have tried the Brandreth's Pill in my own family, and find them to cure in every case, and in twenty other cases in my own knowledge of chills and fever, and would recommend them to all persons with chills and fever, as a certain cure. You will please to send me one hundred boxes of your Pills, fresh and good, to sell on commission as I have sold before. I would have written to your travelling agent, John A. Lane, but did not know where he was. I have your certificate of agency signed by yourself, and am authorized to sell the genuine Pill, and will settle with your Agent for all sold, when he visits this place again.

Very respectfully, S. W. WORRELL.

CONVULSIONS—NERVOUS AFFECTIONS.

Q.—Whatever may be said to the contrary, I have no doubt but convulsions are very often caused by worms, as well as nervous diseases in general. I knew a young lady who had terrible nervous attacks. Sometimes she had convulsions for hours together, and when able to be about, was in the greatest state of suffering. She consulted me. I told her she had worms; but she had been told by other physicians that it was the extreme delicacy of her constitution that was the cause of her affection. For some time she determined to try what change of air would do, and careful diet. She became worse and worse. Her sufferings were of that nervous character which made life itself a burthen, and she often felt as if she would give anything to be able to lay herself down and die. One night she dreamed that Brandreth's Pills cured her. Then she thought of the advice I had given her. She commenced immediately with the Pills, night and morning, in doses of two Pills at night, and two in the morning; the second day, four Pills at night, and two in the morning; the third day, six Pills at night, and two in the morning. She felt fearful, and took two Pills at night on the fourth day, determining to rest a day or two. She felt herself much better on the fifth day, but the sixth and seventh she began to feel as bad as usual. She then began again, as at first, and when she got to eight Pills at night and two in the morning, having increased two each night, she parted with an immense quantity of maw-worms, nearly two quarts, in weight nearly six pounds. She continued to take the Pills almost constantly then, for some weeks, and they restored her to the best possible state of health. To this case, and numerous others similar, I shall be happy to refer any respectable applicant. Agents in every part of the country are able to refer to cases of cure of almost every description of character in their immediate vicinity. So there is no want of evidence.

Other cases of worms might be given, in which the Pills have done the most remarkable cures. Let it be well understood that worms are the consequence of acriminous humors—that these humors occasion all diseases, of whatever name, and that the Brandreth Pills, by being taken in such doses as will fully purge, will surely cure. Also, that these Pills may be used without any danger; no fear of an over dose; want nothing to work them off. If they do not work off pleasantly, take another dose on top of those already taken; sure to do good and not pleasantly; never unpleasant but when too small a dose has been taken. In other words, when the disease is too strong for the first dose.

PURELY NERVOUS DISEASES.

It may be that a person is nervous without any connection with worms. Purgation, however, with Brandreth's Pills makes no exception, and will be found to afford every kind of relief. If the disease has been of long standing, it will be necessary to persevere in the use of the Pills for some time. It will be well to use them steady for three or four days, in doses sufficient to purge very freely. Then to rest a few days, and do the same again; continuing the use of the Pills each time a greater number of days. It would be well to take a vomit occasionally of bonaset tea. Bonaset tea, taken hot, and enough of it, will always act as a vomit, and is one of the best. The Pills should always be taken about twelve hours afterwards, or earlier if required. This vomit must not be taken when the patient is weak. In that case the Pills must be used alone, until some strength has been obtained. The vomit should be only used once a month or so. Too much vomiting is very injurious; but once in a month or two, will help the curative effects of these Pills in these nervous cases.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q.—MANY WILL INFORMED PERSONS SURVIVE COSTIVENESS cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, and the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed by the great cathartics used to cure and enemas. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done, the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills. And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that few years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Storrs, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR cure altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had died, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's; he gave me a prescription; I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills; they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty-five years ago. I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this county. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORRS.

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York, and 8 North street, Philadelphia; 19 Hiver street, Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer streets, Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 376 Bowery Retail Office, 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st avenue; Geo. Han, sell, 165 Division; Geo. B. Maigne, 98 Catherine st. Benj. S. Taylor, 90 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 413 Cherry st. Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 609 Hudson street; Ivana & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6 Market street; R. Denison, South Brooklyn, 16 Atlantic; Mrs. Tarrier Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. ja 21

NOTICE OF AFFLICTION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT FROM HIS DEBTS, PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE THIRD ARTICLE OF THE FIRST TITLE OF THE FIFTH CHAPTER OF THE SECOND PART OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

GEORGE MARVIN, notice first published January 10th, 1847. Creditors to appear before Hon. Amoswell Hall, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Hamilton, Counselor, &c., at his office in the city of Troy, on the tenth day of April, 1847, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL

ELIXIR OF LIFE,

FOR NERVOUS AND GENITAL DEBILITY, IMPOTENCY, INCONTINENCE, &c. &c.

IT IS A LAMENTABLE FACT, THAT ABOUT one half of all diseases can be directly traced to indiscretion. Among the train of evils which follow are General Physical Prostration and Irritability of the Nervous System and loss of the Nervous Energy, Palpitation of the Heart; Wasting of the Body; Pallid, hollow, dejected countenance; sunken eye, pain in the head; dimness of vision; hair becoming grey; falling off; genital debility; impotency, and consumption. To these may be added intellectual defects—melancholy, aberrations of the mind, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, lunacy, &c.

The invariable success of this cordial, in such cases has gained for it a celebrity unparalleled in the annals of medicine. Indeed it has entirely superseded all other remedies for this class of disease in London, Paris, New Orleans, &c.

It invigorates the whole system. Hundreds of families who were without children, until this Cordial was introduced, are now blessed with fine, healthy children; and boys and men who were nervous and debilitated, are now enjoying vigorous health. It is a certain cure for leucorrhoea or whites.

It can be sent by express to any part of the United States. Where six bottles are ordered, there will be no extra charge for packing. This Cordial is agreeable to the taste, and is offered so reasonable as to be within the reach of all. It is put up in bottles which contain a pint, and is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. The only agency in the city of New-York for the sale of the FRENCH INVIGORATING CORDIAL, is

435 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.
All letters addressed to M. RODIN, M.D., post paid will be attended to.

FITS! FITS!!

THE ONLY REMEDY.

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT is an invaluable remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, Spasms, &c. It is well known, that from time immemorial physicians have pronounced Epilepsy an incurable. It has baffled all their skill and the boasted power of all medicine, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives on the altar of insanity. With all deference, however, to the opinions of the great and learned, we say THAT IT CAN BE CURED. We would refer those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, to the following persons who have either been cured or are now under treatment:

Col. E. Denlow's daughter was afflicted 9 years, resides at Yonkers, N. Y.; W. Bennett, 9 years, 171 Grand street; J. Ellsworth, 7 years, 12 Dover-st.; Joseph Me Dougall, 9 years, East Brooklyn, L. I.; H. W. Smith, N. Y. Custom House; W. Kelly, 30 years, Staten Island; Miss E. McKee, 20 years, Yorkville; Miss K. Crane, 15 years, 119 Hammersley-st.

For additional testimony, see pamphlets which may be had gratuitously at our office. Price per box with full directions, \$3, \$17 and \$24. Sent to any part of the United States. Single bottles with necessary medicines \$2.

DR. S. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y.

WILDERS PATENT SALAMAN.

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these nonpareil Safes have acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 19th July, 1846.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salaman in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the Safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salaman Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould (an objection to the first made by Wilder). All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering Safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber, at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 120 WATER-ST. corner of Depeyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING,
N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.
230 6m

TAPSCOTT'S GENERAL EMIGRATION OFFICES,
76 South-st. cor. Maiden Lane, N. York
and 95 Waterloo Road, Liverpool.

The subscribers wish to remind their friends and the public that they will, as heretofore, make arrangements on the best terms with persons wishing to send for their friends in any part of the Old Country. The subscribers are agents for the following lines of Liverpool ships, viz:

THE NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
THE ST. GEORGE LINE & THE "UNION LINE."
The ships comprising the above magnificent lines are not surpassed by any, either for size—they all being 1000 tons and upwards—or accommodations; and the embarkation of all passengers sent for through the subscribers will be superintended by Mr. Tapscott, in Liverpool, who it is well known will pay every necessary attention to their comfort and quick despatch. Full particulars and lists of the ships, and their days of sailing, given on application to

W. & J. TAPSCOTT, 76 South street, corner Maiden Lane, New York.
P. S.—Drafts for any amount supplied, payable at sight through Great Britain and Ireland. a15

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Q.—CAUTION TO JEWELLERS AND PAWN-BROKERS.—STOLEN—A heavy Gold Seal Ring, set with a dark green blood stone. The crest engraved on it is a Stag crouching under a holly bush (or tree). Motto—REVENGO. My name is engraved inside. If offered for sale, stop it, and give notice to
424 W WM. MAXWELL, 41 Wall street.

[OFFICIAL.]

A LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF DESERTERS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

PUBLISHED EXCLUSIVELY IN THIS PAPER BY ORDER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE U. S. ARMY.

NO.	NAME.	REGIMENT AND COMPANY.	AGE.	EYES.	HAIR.	COMPLEXION.	HEIGHT.	WHERE BORN.	OCCUPATION.	DATE AND PLACE OF ENLISTMENT.	DATE AND PLACE OF DESERTION.	REMARKS.
943	John Mahury	1st art. K	31	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Shrewsbury, N. J.	laborer	July 27, 1846, Bedford	Aug. 6, 1846, Ft. Hamilton	
944	Wm. Belknap	" K	31	dark	brown	fair	5 8	Philadelphia, Pa.	blacksmith	July 23, 1846, Reading	Aug. 23, 1846, Brainerdville, Pa.	
945	James M. Barlow	" K	31	blue	brown	fair	5 8	South Amboy, N. Y.	chairmaker	July 21, 1846, N. Bedford	Aug. 23, 1846, " "	
946	Wm. G. G. G.	" K	30	gray	brown	fair	5 6	Lyons, Ireland	farmer	July 23, 1846, New York	Aug. 23, 1846, " "	
947	John Goodrich	" K	31	blue	light	ruddy	5 7	Eastland, N. Y.	shoemaker	June 8, 1846, Rochester	Aug. 23, 1846, " "	Took with him a sabre and belt.
948	James Ives	" K	31	blue	light	fair	5 6	Wakefield, England	mason	July 1, 1846, " "	Aug. 23, 1846, " "	
949	Aquila Kent	7th inf. E	30	blue	brown	dark	5 10	Tipperary, Ireland	printer	Jan. 23, 1846, New Orleans	Sept. 23, 1846, N. Orleans	
950	Peter Monroe	" E	34	black	brown	ruddy	5 9	Tipperary, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 9, 1846, Corpus Christi	Nov. 11, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	Much addicted to liquor.
951	Carl Schaser	" E	34	dark	dark	dark	5 8	Droghda, Ireland	soldier	Nov. 11, 1846, " "	Nov. 11, 1846, " "	Much addicted to liquor.
952	Edward Callaghan	rec't 1st art. I	31	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Dublin, Ireland	cab'n m'kr	Dec. 9, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 27, 1846, " "	
953	Lorenzo Michel	7th inf. I	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 7	Wittenberg, Germany	farmer	Oct. 9, 1846, Boston	Jan. 6, 1847, Boston	
954	August Merstadt	" I	33	hazel	lt brown	light	5 10	Baden, Germany	soldier	April 2, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 2, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
955	Harmen Lee	" I	33	blue	dark	ruddy	5 10	Saratoga, N. Y.	blacksmith	Jan. 27, 1846, " "	Nov. 2, 1846, " "	
956	James Boyle	" I	33	blue	dark	ruddy	5 8	Philadelphia, Pa.	soldier	Jan. 30, 1846, N. York	Nov. 2, 1846, near Camargo	
957	George Miles	8th inf. I	33	hazel	dark	dark	5 6	Chester, Pa.	shoemaker	Nov. 2, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 2, 1846, Monterey	
958	John Houghan	" G	30	gray	sandy	fair	5 7	Ireland	laborer	April 14, 1846, Baltimore	Nov. 1, 1846, " "	
959	John A. Myers	" G	30	hazel	brown	dark	5 10	Germany	carpenter	July 8, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 2, 1846, " "	
960	James Hill	" G	30	dark	dark	dark	5 8	England	butcher	Jan. 8, 1846, Newport	Nov. 7, 1846, " "	
961	John Sheehan	" G	30	blue	light	fair	5 1	Ireland	laborer	Aug. 20, 1846, Schenectady	Nov. 13, 1846, " "	
962	Richard Parker	" K	30	gray	dark	fair	5 4	Dublin, Ireland	dye	June 13, 1846, Detroit	Nov. 13, 1846, " "	
963	Michael Fitzgerald	4th reg. E	30	gray	dark	fair	5 9	Cork, Ireland	laborer	July 1, 1846, Newport	Nov. 9, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
964	Patrik Anticon	" E	33	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Londonderry, Ireland	laborer	May 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 13, 1846, " "	
965	Harrison Keane	" E	30	brown	dark	serid	5 9	Berkley Co., Va.	tailor	Dec. 20, 1846, Albany	Nov. 27, 1846, " "	
966	John Kingsley	4th art. D	30	blue	dark	sallow	5 7	Kilkenny, Ireland	laborer	June 2, 1846, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 14, 1846, Rinconada, Mex.	
967	Thomas Welch	rec't 3d art. D	31	blue	sandy	fair	5 8	Longford, Ireland	laborer	May 31, 1846, Frederick, Md.	Jan. 6, 1847, Ft. Columbus	His nose is awry and somewhat flattened; has a down-cast look.
968	Henry Waldenmeier	7th inf. art. I	31	gray	lt brown	fair	5 11	Wittenberg, Germany	laborer	Dec. 29, 1846, N. York	Dec. 25, 1846, N. Orleans	Second desertion; left with heavy chains upon his legs.
969	Thomas Weiton	" I	30	hazel	light	fair	5 6	Manchester, England	susp'ndermkr	Dec. 23, 1846, N. Orleans	Jan. 5, 1846, Philadelphia	
970	Patrik Gorman	4th inf. B	33	hazel	brown	fair	5 9	Georgetown, D. C.	laborer	May 13, 1846, Philadelphia, Pa.	Nov. 25, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
971	Samuel McCannar	" B	33	blue	light	fair	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Nov. 7, 1846, " "	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
972	Peter Neil	" B	33	gray	sandy	serid	5 7	Ireland	soldier	May 7, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
973	Charles Williams	" B	34	gray	brown	dark	5 8	Stockbridge, Vt.	shoemaker	Nov. 8, 1846, Corpus Christi	Nov. 18, 1846, " "	
974	Joseph F. Devereaux	" D	33	light	red	serid	5 6	Tipperary, Ireland	soldier	Nov. 17, 1846, Boston	Nov. 28, 1846, " "	
975	Thomas Fraser	" D	33	hazel	brown	light	5 10	Marblehead, Mass.	engraver	Aug. 15, 1846, N. Orleans	Nov. 14, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
976	John Ferguson	" I	31	blue	light	ruddy	5 8	Liverpool, England	soldier	Nov. 7, 1846, Boston	Nov. 6, 1846, " "	
977	Daniel Lester	" I	33	hazel	brown	dark	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Feb. 8, 1846, Corpus Christi	Nov. 14, 1846, " "	
978	J. W. Fairidge	1st art. A	34	hazel	dark	light	5 6	Lyons, Con.	soldier	Nov. 4, 1846, Pittsburg	Nov. 14, 1846, near Monterey	
979	Thomas Reed	" A	34	hazel	lt brown	fair	5 8	Yorkshire, England	machinist	Feb. 10, 1846, Jefferson b'ks	Nov. 9, 1846, " "	
980	Charles Hinton	" A	34	hazel	brown	fair	5 8	Albany, N. Y.	laborer	Nov. 14, 1846, Boston	Dec. 3, 1846, Brainerdville, Tex.	Escaped from confinement.
981	Richard Jones	recruit	30	blue	brown	fair	5 10	Cork, Ireland	laborer	April 31, 1846, Bangor, Me.	Dec. 2, 1846, " "	3d des. from Comp'y "A."
982	Walter Irvine	7th inf. K	33	gray	brown	ruddy	5 9	Lancaster, Pa.	farmer	Dec. 2, 1846, N. York	Dec. 7, 1846, " "	Has an impediment in his speech; escaped from confinement; supposed to be of Irish origin.
983	John McLean	" K	34	gray	light	fair	5 8	Lancaster, Pa.	cottonspinner	Jan. 18, 1846, " "	March 26, 1846, Frankford arr'l	
984	Wm. Wellington	" K	34	gray	light	fair	5 7	Reading, Pa.	farmer	Jan. 20, 1846, Frankford arr'l	April 14, 1846, " "	
985	John M. Gardner	" K	31	blue	sandy	light	5 7	Reading, Pa.	farmer	May 2, 1846, " "	May 16, 1846, " "	
986	James D. Whitaker	" K	33	blue	dark	dark	5 6	Morrisstown, N. Y.	musician	April 13, 1846, N. York	June 9, 1846, " "	
987	James McGuire	" K	31	gray	black	fair	5 8	Bucks, Pa.	farmer	Jan. 29, 1846, Frankford arr'l	Aug. 26, 1846, " "	
988	Wm. Harrison	" K	30	hazel	dark	fair	5 6	Leitrim, Ireland	soldier	May 6, 1846, N. York	April 6, 1846, ep'st M'tras, Tex.	Took with him his arms and equipments.
989	John Stephenson	" K	30	gray	dark	dark	5 10	Leitrim, Ireland	laborer	July 8, 1846, " "	April 2, 1846, " "	
990	John E. Mealy	" K	37	hazel	lt brown	fair	5 7	Germany	cottonspinner	Dec. 24, 1846, Frankford arr'l	April 20, 1846, " "	
991	Thomas Burton	" K	35	gray	red	light	5 9	Baltimore, Md.	baker	Nov. 31, 1846, N. York	July 31, 1846, Camargo, Mex.	
992	Herman Von Winckler	" K	30	blue	lt brown	serid	5 6	Leipzig, Germany	soldier	Jan. 31, 1846, " "	Oct. 31, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
993	Oscar Brodway	" K	37	gray	brown	serid	5 9	Saxony	laborer	M'ch 16, 1846, " "	Oct. 31, 1846, " "	
994	Thomas McCahill	" K	36	gray	dark	ruddy	5 8	Ireland	laborer	Jan. 19, 1846, " "	Nov. 13, 1846, " "	
995	Hurley Murphy	1st drag's	31	blue	black	ruddy	5 8	Kerry, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 19, 1846, West Point	Dec. 27, 1846, rendezvous, N. Y.	
996	Thomas John	"	35	blue	brown	ruddy	5 9	Germany	soldier	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	
997	Obadiah Pierce	"	37	blue	brown	ruddy	5 6	Marseilles, France	soldier	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	Dec. 26, 1846, " "	
998	Thomas Smith	recruit	31	gray	sandy	fair	5 7	Lancashire, England	blacksmith	Dec. 11, 1846, Providence	Dec. 31, 1846, Providence	Supposed to be in Brooklyn.
999	Henry Conboy	recruit	36	gray	black	fair	5 8	Leitrim, Ireland	waiter	Dec. 21, 1846, " "	Dec. 20, 1846, " "	Second desertion.
1000	Dennis McCarthy	recruit	30	blue	dark	serid	5 8	Cork, Ireland	shoemaker	Jan. 1, 1847, Boston	Jan. 2, 1847, Boston	
1001	Thomas Gallagher	1st inf.	30	gray	dark	dark	5 6	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 11, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 24, 1846, Columbus, Ohio	Supposed to have gone to work on the canal near Portsmouth.
1002	James Molver	recruit	31	blue	fair	fair	5 6	Rankenshire, Scotland	laborer	Jan. 8, 1847, Boston	Jan. 12, 1847, Boston	
1003	William Moore	rec't 4th inf.	34	gray	sandy	light	5 7	Reading, Pa.	soldier	Jan. 1, 1847, Lancaster	Jan. 9, 1847, Lancaster	
1004	Patrik Shaw	recruit	30	hazel	black	fair	5 4	Rerry, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 1, 1847, Boston	Jan. 6, 1847, Boston	Is a very stout, well made and active man, with a down-cast look and humble ad dress.
1005	Patrik Hawkins	3d inf. D	30	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Westmeath, Ireland	farmer	May 18, 1846, New York	Nov. 9, 1846, n'r Monterey, Mex.	
1006	Charles Hogardier	" D	30	hazel	black	fair	5 6	Magdeburgh, Prussia	laborer	M'ch 18, 1846, Philadelphia	Nov. 27, 1846, " "	
1007	Herman Schmidt	" D	36	blue	lt brown	fair	5 7	Hanover, Germany	piano m'kr	Aug. 24, 1846, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 27, 1846, " "	
1008	John Fry	" D	33	gray	sandy	fair	5 6	Armagh, Ireland	laborer	Sept. 14, 1846, New Orleans	Nov. 20, 1846, " "	
1009	John Cornell	" I	35	gray	lt brown	fair	5 6	Dublin, Ireland	laborer	Feb. 17, 1846, Newport, Ky.	Nov. 10, 1846, " "	
1010	George M. Walker	4th art. F	30	hazel	brown	fair	5 6	Montgomery, Vt.	laborer	June 11, 1846, Boston	Dec. 14, 1846, Ft. Folk, Texas	
1011	Alpheus Spring	corps elg. A	37	hazel	brown	light	5 8	Oxford, Maine	farmer	June 26, 1846, Portland, Maine	Dec. 18, 1846, Matamoros, Mex.	
1012	Edward W. Thompson	" A	39	blue	lt brown	serid	5 8	Portland, Maine	farmer	June 10, 1846, Boston, Mass.	Dec. 18, 1846, " "	
1013	John Stocking	" A	31	blue	brown	fair	5 6	Green Co., N. Y.	carpenter	June 5, 1846, New York	Dec. 18, 1846, " "	
1014	John Dingler	7th inf. F	36	gray	brown	dark	5 6	Pennsylvania	soldier	Oct. 30, 1846, Corpus Christi	Nov. 13, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
1015	Thomas G. Riser	" F	33	hazel	brown	fair	5 4	Surry, England	clerk	Dec. 24, 1846, Utica	Nov. 12, 1846, n'r Camargo, Mex.	
1016	Alexander Vinnett	" F	37	brown	dark	dark	5 7	New York	baker	April 23, 1846, Baton Rouge	Nov. 27, 1846, Monterey, Mex.	
1017	John Fisher	recruit	33	blue	dark	ruddy	5 9	Germany	laborer	Jan. 11, 1847, Syracuse, N. Y.	Jan. 16, 1847, Syracuse, N. Y.	
1018	James Smith	ord. corps	31	gray	light	fair	5 10	Tyrene, Ireland	laborer	Dec. 17, 1846, Frankford arsenal	Jan. 6, 1847, Philadelphia	
1019	James Wilson	"	33	hazel	black	light	5 10	Baton Rouge, La.	pastry baker	Dec. 24, 1846, Watertown arsenal	Jan. 6, 1847, " "	
1020	Peter Kerschob	"	36	blue	brown	dark	5 6	Germany	laborer	Sept. 6, 1846, Fort Monroe, Va.	Jan. 12, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.	
1021	Patrik Farrell	recruit	35	dark	brown	dark	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Dec. 1, 1846, Watertown arsenal	Jan. 12, 1847, Ft. Columbus, N.Y.	
1022	Charles S. Keenan	recruit	31	blue	brown	fair	5 8	Roscommon, Ireland	tailor	July 4, 1846, Erie, Pa.	Jan. 8, 1847, Erie, Pa.	Not assigned to a Company
1023	John Jackson	8th infantry	33	blue	black	fair	5 8	New York	laborer	Dec. 12, 1846, Baton Rouge, La.	Dec. 22, 1846, Baton Rouge, La.	
1024	Nicholas Hammell	6th inf. C	33	blue	light	fair	5 9	Gotsburg, France	baker	July 16, 1846, New Orleans, La.	Dec. 27, 1846, Baton Rouge, La.	
1025	John Steen	rec't 3d inf.	30	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Beaver, Pa.	painter	Oct. 29, 1846, Millersburgh, O.	Jan. 2, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1026	Charles Wheaton	"	31	gray	black	dark	5 9	Holmes, Ohio	carpenter	Oct. 28, 1846, " "	Jan. 2, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1027	Nelson Yeet	recruit	35	brown	brown	fair	5 9	Clarmont, Ohio	laborer	Dec. 2, 1846, Newport b'ks, Ky.	Jan. 1, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1028	John Schonhorfer	"	33	gray	brown	fair	5 7	Bavaria, Germany	laborer	Dec. 23, 1846, " "	Jan. 1, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1029	Casper Huber	"	31	gray	light	fair	5 7	Germany	laborer	Dec. 14, 1846, " "	Jan. 6, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1030	Leonard Besold	"	30	gray	red	fair	5 4	Berne, Germany	laborer	Dec. 29, 1846, " "	Jan. 6, 1847, Newport b'ks, Ky.	
1031	Arthur W. Williams	recruit	31	hazel	light	ruddy	5 6	Belfast, Ireland	printer	Jan. 2, 1847, Philadelphia	Jan. 16, 1847, Philadelphia	
1032	Thomas Crane	recruit	37	gray	light	fair	5 9	White Plains, N. Y.	laborer	Jan. 13, 1847, " "	Jan. 16, 1847, Philadelphia	Bounty (\$6) paid.
1033	George Stratton	1st art. G	30	blue	black	dark	5 6	Bridgeport, Conn.	tailor	Oct. 2, 1846, Boston	Dec. 26, 1846, Ft. Pickens, Fla.	Appears not 30 years of age.
1034	Hugh Bark	3d art'y E	31	blue	light	fair	5 8	Sligo, Ireland	laborer	Jan. 16, 1847, New York	Jan. 19, 1847, New York	Supposed to be still in the city of New York.
1035	Francis Flynn	2d art'y E	31	blue	brown	light	5 7	Ireland	laborer	Sept. 7, 1846, New York	Jan. 16, 1847, Ft. Columbus	
1036	John Heston	recruit	31	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Germany	weaver	Dec. 3, 1846, New York	Jan. 16, 1847, " "	
1037	William Davis	rec't G. serv.	36	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Carlton, Ireland	clerk	M'ch 16, 1846, New York	Jan. 20, 1847, " "	
1038	John Kennedy	ord. depart.	36	gray	brown	fair	5 9	Longford Co., Ireland	laborer	Jan. 16, 1847, White Hall, N. Y.	Jan. 18, 1847, White Hall, N. Y.	
1039	Henry A. Watson	recruit	36	blue	brown	dark	5 8	Bordentown, N. J.	soldier	Jan. 2, 1847, Washington ars.	Jan. 20, 1847, Washington ars.	Date of enlistment not given.
1040	Carl Stern	recruit	35	gray	brown	fair	5 8	Brunswick, Germany	shoe-maker	Jan. 2, 1847, Baltimore, Md.	Jan. 14, 1847, Ft. McHenry	Has been in Navy; deserted en route Jefferson b'ks.
1041	Wm. B. Collings	rec't 1st inf.	30	blue	brown	fair	5 7	Wilksbarre, Pa.	printer	Nov.		